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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,735.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 1909 P. M. | Steamer, | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th June | ARABIA | 7968 | ..... | .. |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6622 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | .. |
| 26th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9651 |
| 3rd July | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | .. |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 17th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | .. |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10812 |
| 31st " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | .. |
| 7th Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7968 | ..... | .. |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 28th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | .. |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
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| BERTHS | Carefully selected. |
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## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 2,667 | Mon 31st May | noon. |
| KASARA | 1,195 | Thur 3rd June | 9 a.m. |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Fri, 4th June | 6 a.m. † |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,667 tons, 31st May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LCODANA," 3,560 tons, sailing on or about 5th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY,
29th May, 1909.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | G. Bartole | 1st June 1909 |
| TRIESTE | 5,095 | S. Cikesak | 1st July 1909 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICH are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 24th June 1909 |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

### LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygunge Calcutta.

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,265 | Riquier | 10th June 1909 |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnen | 8th July " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Berillon | 8th Aug. " |
| NERA | 5,838 | Martin | 2nd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,868 | Bayet | 30th Sept. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Rebufat | 28th Oct. 1909. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,838 | Martin | 13th June 1909, |
| DUMBEA | 5,868 | Bayet | 14th July " |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,800 | L. Mancini | 15th June 1909. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,880 | D. Maganini | 15th July 1909. |
| R RUBATTINO | 4,980 | L Marchini | 15th Aug. 1909. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 365 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets avaible two years | " 900 | " 975 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838: 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | T. Bisi | 17th June 1909. |
| ETCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th July 1909. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | T. Dini | 17th Aug. 1909. |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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AGENT.
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

STORMY
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CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

# BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the approach of the monsoon.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diameter | ... | ... | 6½ ins. | ... | Rs. 15/8 |
| " | ... | ... | 7½ " | ... | " 22 |
| " | ... | ... | 9 " | ... | " 30 |

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diameter | ... | ... | 7½ ins. | ... | Rs. 26 |
| " | ... | ... | 8½ " | ... | " 36 |

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.
2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

GET READY FOR
THE "MONSOON,"
Now is the time to order.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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AGENTS FOR
THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

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LARGEST TEA MERCHANT AND GROWER IN THE WORLD.

Manufacturer of

JAMS
PICKLES
BISCUITS
COFFEE
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HAMS AND BACON
WINES AND SPIRITS
CONFECTIONERY

Every Mail Boat brings out fresh Consignments of Provisions.

TEA MERCHANT
By Special Appointment
TO HIS MAJESTY
THE KING-EMPEROR
AND
To His Excellency
EARL MINTO,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
ALSO
PURVEYOR
TO
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

CONTRACTOR FOR SUPPLIES TO H. M. SHIPS OF WAR, *REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.*

25,596 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES FROM LIPTON BUILDING, Apollo Street, BOMBAY. Nicoll Road, KARACHI.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1909.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract of about 500 tons of INDIAN STEAM COAL, at Madras, for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gunfire, on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post: if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at the office, and the forms can also be had from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th May, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Jamnadas Ranchoddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz: Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 18, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 214/6558 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 13th Kamatipura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11603, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayabs, on the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.

MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.

OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR LAST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,

WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

DON'T MISS THESE LAST CHANCES.

MONDAY, 31ST MAY.

FAREWELL NIGHT

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. PIGOTT, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play a Selected Programme, under the direction of Mr. H. C. DANE, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE

Every Night from 5 to 11-30 p. m.
Admission and one Slide
Anna One only.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES

ON THE MAIDAN.

Two shows nightly. Commencing at 7-30.

New Programme every Saturday.

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| LAST WEEK | ANOTHER |
| LAST WEEK | BIG |
| LAST WEEK | COMIC |
| LAST WEEK | PROGRAMME. |
| LAST WEEK | |

OTHERS LEAD.

WE FOLLOW WITH THE LATEST.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TO BE HAD OF

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.]

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"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

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28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

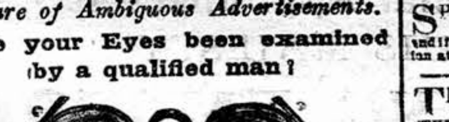
THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

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Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C.", C/o. this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FUSSELLS CREAM and MILK GREEN BUTTERFLY BRAND.—The finest obtainable. Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices of Milk -/7 per tin and Cream -/9 per tin.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6. Apply Box No. 465. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

TO BE LET.—From 1st June, 4 FURNISHED ROOMS in VICTORIA HALL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Stove. Servants' Quarters, &c. Rent very moderate Apply Box No. 1498 care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 19, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.




## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAFWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, almiras, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, sideboard, card-table, iron safes, Remington typewriter No. 3 and other typewriters by Remington, Rem-sho and Williams, cottage piano by Ross.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 black English mare, magnificent back with good action, 6 years old; prizewinner Calcutta, Horse Show; owner left India.
The property of a gentleman.
1 half C spring rubber-tyred victoria with bay roan Waler horse and harness.
The property of G. M. Jackson, Esqr.—
2 bitches all with good pedigree, viz., "Daphne," "Norfolk Nettle," and "Diamond II."
The above animals can be seen at Messrs. Stephen's Stables at Girgaum, and their pedigree may be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

Sale TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st June.

AUCTION SALE of Boilers, Engines, Dynamo, Pump, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., in the Compound of Albion Place, Byculla.

Under instructions from the executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Boilers suitable for Mills, Ginning Factories or Electric Light Stations, Engines, Engine and dynamo coupled suitable for a Mill lighting (about 1,000 lamps), motors 1 to 75 H. P. suitable for all purposes, old laundry machines, oil engine, pumps, shafting and pulleys, electric cables, condenser, fresh water evaporator, water purifier, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, catalogues are ready and the machinery is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Janjira Chambers, opposite the Church, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Wellington Fountain), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design also old English Liberty design furniture by Wimbridge, consisting of dining table, mirrored large side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, Windproof lamps, carpets, fancy table ornaments, Smith Premier No. 1 Typewriter, etc., the property of Mrs. E. Cunningham and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 14th June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the effects of the late Miss Annie Leonora Ralph, consisting of woolen and silk wearing apparels, skirts, gowns, aprons, gloves, belts, jackets, shoes, drawers, writing case, hats, trunks, chairs and other knick-knacks.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jowari, cottonseed, basket of bangles, bale of twist C. P. goods, locks, corbide, luggage, cupboard, charpai, bagging, one wagon of common stones, wooden pieces, copper pot, 1 safe, iron weights, empty casks, ghee, catches, picking cotton, old records, crate of marble ware, heaps of grain sweeping, &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—
1 wagon coke, Jharia, invoice No. 44 of 27-9-08.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHOIWADA, PAREL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of Marwadi Adebhan Sobhaji & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgago, Savitribai, widow of Ramchandra Ganpat, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1907, made between the above parties, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of fazendari land bearing New Survey No. 6294, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel, Thakurwady, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 961, and Street No. 61, and containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in length, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Sona Bhaya, on the west by the property of Mukund Gopal, and on the north by a public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece of fazendari land bearing Survey No. 6204, together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Parel Bhoiwada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 989, Street No. 290, and containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by a Police Station, on the west by the property of Sona Bhaya, and on the north by the property of Janu Gopal and on the south by the property of Vithal Gopal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 31ST MAY, 1909.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.

Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 27,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold $3,468,244·55 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | City of Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Yokohama. | Washington. |
| Canton. | Colon. | Panama. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooaim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,575,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi | Kwala Lumpur | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 15,500 000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtian (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dalren (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tieling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Aden, (Steamer Point.) |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

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J. BLACK,
*Ag. Manager.*

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GRAHAM R. LYON,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 25th May, 1909.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persona security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... | £18,322,000 |
| Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded | £ 4,000,000 |

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
*Chief Agents for* India, Burma and Ceylon,
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NOTICE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Half-yearly | ... | " 13 12 | " 11 0 |
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| Monthly | ... | " 2 8 | " 2 6 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Monthly | ... | " 3 12 | " 3 0 |

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | ... | Re. 1-0 |
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | " 3-8 | do. |
| Third Insertion... | ... | " 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | " 2-8 | do. |
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| Minimum charge | ... | " 6-0 | do. |

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The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | ... | Rs. 14 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | ... | " 7 | " 8 |
| Quarterly | ... | " 4 | " 5 |

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 28, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 29, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 85 1/4 | 1/4 | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 97 3/4 | un chgd | |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 99 3/4 | un chgd | |
| 2½ do. Govt Securities.... | 62 15/16 | un chgd | |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 24 5/16 | 3/16 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 5/16 | 3/16 | |
| do. in New York ... | 52 7/8 | 3/8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·17 1/2 | un chgd | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·43 1/2 | un chgd | |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·87 7/8 | un chgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | Since 1st April. | |
| do Short London Bills 3 months' sight. | 1 1/2 | | 1/8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 1 7/8 | | 1/8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/8 | un chgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 1/2 | un chgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1/2 | | 1/4 |
| do. 7-day Market Loans... | 1 3/4 | 1/8 | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Bar Silver (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.

### SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ... ... ... | £ 20,000 |
| Gold to Bombay ... ... ... | £ 50,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta ... ... ... | £ 40,000 |
| Gold to Calcutta ... ... ... | £ 20,000 |

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| Futures ... ... ... ... | Steady. |
| East Indian ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester — ... ... | Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 15,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 4,000 |
| Imports ... ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | 5·88 unchgd. |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 8 5-8 unchgd. |

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·73 —02 | 5·79 —02 | 5·77 —01 | 5·75 —01 | 5·73 —02 |
| | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | |
| | 5·72 —02 | 5·72 —01 | 5·72 —01 | |

Market closed till Wednesday.

New York :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 17,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 11,000 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 22,000 „ |
| Do to Continent ... ... | Mutilated. |

Spot Cotton—11·40 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July Mutilated } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to bearish week end statistics.
Do. Oct. 10·74—13 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·94+19
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·71+13
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
New York and New Orleans Markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Stock in London ... ... | 4,270 Bales. |
| Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports | 108,000 „ |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain | 30,000 „ |
| Do. do. to France and Continent | Mutilated. |
| Do. do. to Japan ... | 2,000 „ |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... | 525,000 „ |
| Do. do. at Interior Ports | 292,000 „ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales | 48,000 Bales |
| „ Sold on Speculation | 2,000 „ |
| „ Sold for Exportation | 1,000 „ |
| „ Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 56,000 „ |
| „ Actual Exports | 13,000 „ |
| „ Week's Imports | 57,000 „ |
| „ Stock | 1,169,000 „ |
| Surat's Week's Sales | 500 „ |
| „ Sold on Speculation | nil |
| „ Sold for Exportation | nil |
| „ Amounts forwarded to Consumers | 500 „ |
| „ Actual Exports | 300 „ |
| „ Week's Imports | nil |
| „ Stocks | 11,000 „ |
| Afloat American | 110,000 „ |
| „ Indian | 6,000 „ |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London ... ... ... d. 4 [illegible]
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... ... ... d. 4 [illegible]
Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... ... d. 4 [illegible]

### WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Nominal.
White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat,—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-4 May—Nominal—Quiet.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—43 1-2 May-June—Nominal—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 47 3-8 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 3-4 May-June—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 3-4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 1-2—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 7 1-2d. Sellers.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [29TH MAY, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Box Sovs ...... | 75,000 | Aden | National Bank |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,400 | Muscat | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 500 | Jask | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,500 | Gwadbur | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees | 1,000 | Pasni | M Mackenzie & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rupees. | 1,600 | Abass | N Gokuldas |
| 64 Bars Silver ... | 1,11,205 | London | Comptoir National |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 27th May, 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway...... | 41 | 47,242 |
| B.B. & C.I. Railway, | 35 | 42,737 |

### FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 26th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The opening quotations were 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. as well as Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The rate for T. T. was general at 1s. 3 31 32d., but there were few buyers. All Banks quoted to-day 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but there were no sellers. Owing to firm advices in silver from London, Far Eastern rates are higher as under.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Credits—3 months'sight ... | 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do 6 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—Francs | 169 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 138 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 132 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 3-4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 177 |

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-4 for cash as well as the first settlement, declined to 94-1, but improved to 94-2, at which there were sellers at the close. The second settlement kept on a parity with the first. The decline was due to petty sales by sundry operators. The Calcutta market is closed for a Holiday.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 94·2 } Sellers. |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | „ 94·2 } |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | „ 94·2 } |

Bullion:—
Bar Silver in London advanced yesterday 3-16d. in ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months, the quotations being advised as 24 5-16 for both deliveries. The tone of the market is wired as firm at the close. The rise was due to the buying orders from China. The American rate has risen 3-8 cent. to 52 7-8. The market locally opened at 62-6, ex duty, for June settlement, and, following the strong advices from London, rose to 62-8, at which it closed steady. The quotations for July settlement and spot silver, which are proportionately higher, are noted below.

Bar gold closes unchanged but steady as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 6 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 2 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 62 | 9 | 0 |

### COTTON.

Market Report :—
The New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day, and also on Monday, for Decoration Day, and the Liverpool market is closed until Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays. In spite of the decline advised in the American markets in the cables to hand this morning, our market continues steady, and prices are unchanged except for old crop Khangaum-Akola and Khandeish which, owing to scarcity of stocks, are firm and advancing. There was a fair enquiry for ready cotton to-day, but there was little doing in New Crop.

OLD CROP.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach .. ... | 265 | Ready. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti .. | 258 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon | 254 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 252 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti...... ... | 252 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | 245-6 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 242 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 245-6 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 242 | „ |
| Good Westerns — ... | 240 | July-August |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 260 | July. |
| NEW CROP. | | |
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... ... | 268 | Mar. 1910. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... ... | 258 | „ „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 227 | Jan. „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 213/14 | „ „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 220 | „ „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 196 | „ „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and the demand is falling off.
We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 8 1 0 B. T. |
| „ ... ... — ... | „ 8 6 0 R. T. |

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing, but prices are fairly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Kutni ... | Rs. 7 4 0 B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Gujarat ... | „ 8 0 0 „ |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... | „ 7 13 0 „ |
| Brown Delhi June-July ... | „ 8 0 0 R. T. |

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
May-June ... ... Rs. 6 10 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT —
The market is easier and we quote as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi ... | Rs. 6 4 0 R. T. |
| White Pessi, 85 p. c. | „ 6 7 0 |
| Soft red ... ... ... | „ 42 8 0 per candy. |

LOCAL YARNS—
The market is steady and rather more business has been done during the week. The China markets are quiet but steady.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,465 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 75 1-2 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 57 |

Mills :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Crescent ... ... ... ... | 103 3-4 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 415 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 737 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,032 1-2 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 197 1-2 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,195 |

Presses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Cotton ... ... ... | 127 1-2 |
| New Berar... ... ... ... | 490 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 730 |

Miscellaneous :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.. | 97 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference. | 147 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. ... ... | 350 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,085 |

Railways:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 590 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 430 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 3,976 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 33,497 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 10,164 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 15,155 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 394 „ |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 4,406 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 931 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... | 7,303 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,791 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 2,063 „ |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 2,128 „ |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 158 „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 10,759 „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 3,551 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil |

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 29.] [BOMBAY, MAY 30.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols............... | 97 3/4 | un | chgd |
| 3 do. Rentes .............. | | | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | | | |
| 2½ do. Govt. Securities... | | | |
| *Bar Silver in London ........... | 24 3/8 | 1/16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 3/8 | 1/16 | |
| Do. in New York ......... | 487 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·17 1/2 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·44 | 1/2 | |
| Do. do. do. New York | 53 | 1/8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 | since | 1st ultimo. |
| Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ... | | | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ... | | | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills.................. | | | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills .................. | | | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ...... | 1 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans ... | 1 1/2 | | 1/4 |

Holiday on Monday.

### COTTON.

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... ....... „
Do. to Continent... 3,000 yesterday 9,000
Spot Cotton—11·65—10.

Futures—Month of July 10·78 yesterday

New Orleans:—
Cotton Total Visible Supply 3,448,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 188,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight 13,000,000 „

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7/8
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5/8 done.

### THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th May, 1909 as compared with the statement of 18th May 1909 :—

| LIABILITIES. | May 18. Rs. a. p. | May 25. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,65,00,000 0 0 | 1,65,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ........... | 1,31,51,3 | 1,52,05,549 6 0 |
| Other Deposits, &c ............ | 17,01,45,926 0 10 | 17,04,42,494 0 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c.............. | 5,53,269 9 1 | 6,41,439 0 6 |
| Sundries ......... | 24,79,207 14 3 | 25,10,404 7 5 |
| Rs .. | 22,28,29,764 10 5 | 22,52,99,886 14 4 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ... | 2,46,91,391 0 0 | 2,31,75,432 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 51,10,664 0 0 | 51,01,489 0 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 4,47,66,489 2 9 | 4,39,50,924 12 2 |
| Bills discounted, &c ............ | 4,49,32,606 8 0 | 4,50,34,984 7 9 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,88,65,936 8 8 | 2,37,62,990 10 3 |
| Bullion ......... | 20,52,306 0 2 | 31,89,652 0 8 |
| Dead Stock...... | 3,878 12 0 | 3,878 12 0 |
| Stamps ......... | 19,92,147 11 1 | 20,12,564 10 6 |
| Sundries ......... | 17,849 0 9 | 17,328 1 10 |
| | 2,17,596 3 7 | 2,23,751 13 10 |
| | 15,36,50,411 15 0 | 15,14,72,991 5 0 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office. Cash, &c., at Branches ... | 6,91,79,352 11 5 | 7,38,26,895 9 4 |
| | 22,28,29,764 10 5 | 22,52,99,886 14 4 |

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office .............. | 13,01,197 | Increase. |
| Government Balance at Branches .............. | 7,52,962 | do |
| Other Deposits ........ | 2,96,568 | do |
| Post Bills.................... | 88,170 | do |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments ...... | 15,25,684 | Decrease. |
| Loans ........................ | 8,15,512 | do |
| Accounts of Credit......... | 1,93,378 | Increase. |
| Mercantile Bills............ | 1,02,046 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Head Office ...... | 14,18,621 | Increase. |
| Cash at Branches ......... | 32,28,922 | do |

Percentage 39·10.

## DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,307 cwts cottonseed, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—22 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola and Co; 14 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 21 cwts beeswax, J M Rahimtoola; 30 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 44 casks chutneey, Framji Norowji; 50 bales hemp J Samarmal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
Massilia s—485 casks skins H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Masselia s—456 casks skins C J Mathews and Co; 75 casks skins Stein Forbes and Co ; 630 casks skins Max Klein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glendhu s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 200 bales cotton 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Bardestan s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Locksby Hall s—2,100 cwts fenugree, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibonte s—400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt. Templar s—300 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 10,005 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,994 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,800 cwts poppyseed, 16,070 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—1,300 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 11 cwts guts, A D Meyer; 173 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—12 cwts guts, A D Meyer.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 75 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—700 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WARBURTON—HOARE—May 29, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, Acting Archdeacon, Walter Granville Warburton of Manchester, to Josephine Fitzmaurice Hoare of Bournemouth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURKE—May 25, at Almora, the wife of R. St. G. Burke, I. F. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

HARCOURT-COOZE—May 13, at Rangoon, from cholera, William Price, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt-Cooze, aged 7 years, 6 months and 15 days.

VINCENT—May 20, at Murree, dearly loved wife of Major Edward Vincent (late Wiltshire Regiment), of enteric.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 9-24m., 8-58a. Low water, 2-48m., 3-0a.
Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, Extraordinary General, Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School, Maidan.

Maxim : "Let every man take heed how he buildeth."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 1.—Sun rises 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets 7h. 12m. ; High water 10-4m. ; 9-40a. Low water 3-23m., 3-45a.

Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-20a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-20a.

Thursday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 11-19m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12a.

Friday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 11-59m., 11-38a. Low water, 5-3m. 5-54a.

Saturday, June 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.

Sunday, June 6—Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets 7h. 14m. ; High water 0-17m., 1-13a. ; Low water 6-12m., 7-15a.

Monday, June 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a. ; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A public meeting and concert will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall to-morrow, Tuesday, at 8-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Dadabhoy Dalal and some members of his family were being driven in their motor-car across Hornby Road on Saturday, when it came into collision with a tram-car. The motor-car was damaged and an occupant slightly injured.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Council, will be held on Friday, June 4, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Wodehouse Road, Fort, when the Rev. Mr. J. H. Bateson, of the Royal Army Temperance Association, will give an address.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 9-30 p.m. to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March ............... | Territorial ........... | Blankenberg |
| Overture ............ | Romantique ......... | Keler Bela |
| Grand Selection... | Il Trovatore ......... | Verdi |
| Hungarian Dance......... | | Brahams |
| Valse ................. | The Merry Widow... | Lehar |
| Selection......... | H M S Pinafore...... | Sullivan |
| Serenade ............ | The Warblers......... | Perry |

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m. to-day, Monday. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow the 1st June. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—Mr. E. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, touching the death of a Parsee woman, named Cooverbai Hormusji Pandel, aged about 70. It appeared that the deceased lived with her children on the third story of a house in Cowasji Patel Street, she had been suffering from asthma for many years and latterly from fever, and was under medical treatment. She was tired of life. On Friday night she retired to bed at nine o'clock. On Saturday morning at about five o'clock a neighbour heard a thud and on looking into the street, saw the deceased lying on the road. Cooverbai was alive but unconsious and died before any medical aid could be rendered to her. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

### HORSES FOR INDIA.

### Possible Supply from South Africa.

A South African exchange to hand has the following:—

According to the "Australasian," it is estimated that India take annually from Australia 7,000 horses. At the minimum estimate of £45 each, this means £315,000. Why should not South Africa benefit to some extent in the horse trade with India? Of course many more horses are raised in the island continent than in this country, but it will not be always so, and South African breeders ere long will have a surplus over local requirements. Stock raised here, too, it might be observed should be eminently suited for the Indian climate. In this connection it is gratifying to know that at the De Beers Consolidated stud farm near Kimberley a lead is being given to other breeding establishments in not merely going in for the raising of stud book animals. The object of the manager is, by judicious crossing to breed a stout horse serviceable for Army purposes. The type aimed at has already been obtained in small numbers, and in a few years some hundreds annually will be available for sale—for export sale let it be hoped.

## POLICE NEWS.

### PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.*

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Inspector Guider charged one Luxman Vithu with picking the pocket of Gopal Agashi. The complainant's case was that, on Friday noon, he was waiting at Bhaw's Dhaka, Jamnagar Street, to get on board a steamer for Dharamtar, when the accused, who was standing among the crowd there, put his hand into his pocket and attempted to remove the purse containing two currency notes of Rs. 10 each, one five-rupee note and two tickets and a half for Dharamtar. A ticket-collector, in the employ of the Bombay S. N. Company, who had been watching the movements of the accused, caught him and handed him over to the Police. On the accused being searched, another purse was found on his person.

The accused, who had several previous convictions, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Hussein Mahomed with the theft of a gold watch belonging to Cursetji Dosabhoy, a Parsee, residing in Princess Street. The charge against the accused was that the complainant had left the watch in his room on Thursday last, which he found missing afterwards. Information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GANG OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Inspector Coxen charged one Natha Kersen and ten others with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of committing thefts.

The charge against the accused was that on Friday in Bhuleshwar cries of "thief," "thief" were raised, and people saw four persons running out of a gully. Three of these turned into Bhoiwada and the fourth towards the Fire Brigade station, where he was arrested. On his being searched, an ornament of the value of Rs. 100, alleged to be stolen from the house from which the cries were raised, was found on his person. In Bhoiwada a Police "ramosee" tried to intercept the flight of the first three persons, but he was assaulted with an iron bar and was forced to let them go. The arrested person made a statement and took the Police to a shawl at Bapti Road. In this room seven persons were found lying asleep and while the Police were there, three other persons came up, who were indentified as those who had assaulted the "ramosee" and had made good their escape. All the inmates of the room, eleven in all, were arrested on a charge of forming themselves into a gang for the purpose of committing thefts. The room was searched and a number of implements for house-breaking were recovered.

Inspector Coxen asked for a remand, which was granted.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT

*Before Messrs A. W. Lester (Chairman) and P. C. Setna.*

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

GIRGAON.

*Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.*

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 39 cases, several of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals and against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

### THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS popular place of entertainment closes after the exhibitions programmed for this evening, and as a special compliment to their patrons and friends, the Management have arranged for the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers to play a selection of music, commencing at 9-30 o'clock, which should draw a large and appreciative audience. While in compliment to the management, Arditi's Valse "Il Bacio," ever popular among Italian people, and the Italian National Anthem will form part of the musical programme. With the Excelsior closed, the local public are deprived of a source of amusement that has been appreciated by many thousands comprising various classes of the community; for, in addition to the interesting films that have been shown on the screen—drama, tragedy, comedy, burlesque, historical, etc.—the "al fresco" arrangements were excellent and the garden, which was laid out with kiosks, tables, and chairs, became a rendezvous for a large number who, to use a popular expression, "met at the Excelsior," either before or after dinner. It is, therefore, hoped that, after the monsoons, the Company will have their pavilion up again. A more innocent and instructive form of amusement cannot be imagined for both the old and the young ; while, on the other hand, the Native community and a large section of the domiciled community, who, from various causes, are unable to travel, have the opportunity of seeing panoramic representations of all parts of the world, as well as illustrations of life under all conditions, which cannot but contribute to their seeing things through other lenses than those that are limited to their immediate surroundings. Nothing is calculated to improve and enlarge the mind more than travel, and in its absence, the representation of life and events in other countries, even on a cinematograph screen, is better than no knowledge at all of the world we live in for those who are unable to travel. So that, apart from the amusement it affords, the educational aspect is a valuable asset, and the Government should do all in their power to encourage Cinematograph and Bioscope shows, which are innocent, instructive, and amusing forms of amusement for all classes. It is said that one or two cliques living in the vicinity of these shows object to their licenses being renewed, the reasons that have been advanced for the objection being that crowds are attracted to Cruikshank Road and that the music disturbs their rest. With regard to this latter, in the case of the Excelsior, a little music—for a quarter of an hour or so—is played before each exhibition by a string band, while the rest of the music, which is supplied by a piano inside the pavilion, is inaudible outside, and even the string band does not play after 10 o'clock. As to Cruikshank Road—the King's Highway—it is a public thoroughfare, and it would be a selfish procedure that would, complying with the unreasonable pretexts of the few, deprive the multitude of a form of innocent and respectable amusement. It is therefore hoped that such influences will not be allowed to prevail, and that the rights of all classes of the community will be conserved and will not be subordinated to the whims of a special few, especially as the Maidan is, subject to Military requirements—i.e., structures that can easily be rased to the ground—the area that is set apart for public recreation and amusement in all large cities.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Rain has been general in Burma and local showers are reported from North-east India and the West of the Peninsula. Tavoy had two inches ; Moulmein and Mandalay, one and a half ; Bassein, Yamethin and Toungoo, one ; Silchar, one and a half; Gulburga, one ; and Sholapur, one and a half.

Temperature is higher than usual over the West of the Punjab, but elsewhere it is nearly normal. Hot dusty winds still continue over the greater part of North-west India.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in Burma and North-east India and thunder-storms are possible in most parts of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The rainfall has decreased in Burma and has not been heavy in North-east India. Thunder-storms have continued in the Peninsula, but only Ootacamund has had more than a quarter of an inch of rain. Cloud has decreased and in no part of the country are skies more than moderately clouded.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma, North-east India and in the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are generally normal but the minimum continues high.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad but clear elsewhere. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has risen ; it is still normal during the day, but is higher than usual at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are very lightly clouded in Sind but clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·33 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in west Central India but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0·11 inch of rain. Skies are clear in the north-east and east but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local showers have fallen in the Bombay Deccan but the only fall of importance is 1·73 inches at Sholapur. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur but in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Local showers mostly associated with thunder-storms have occurred in the central and north Bombay Deccan, west Central Provinces and west Central India, but the only falls of importance are 1·73 inches at Sholapur and 0·33 inch at Indore. Skies remain generally clear in Northern India but are elsewhere moderately clouded. The barometer has again fallen moderately to briskly in the United Provinces and in south-west Punjab, and the extreme north and gradients between lower Sind and the Himalayas are steeper than usual.

A few thunder-storms are again likely in the Peninsula and the adjoining parts of the Central Provinces. A few dust or thunder-storms may occur along the Himalayas and possibly in Rajputana.

Addenda.—In the summary for the 28th May, 1909, under the division "The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad" add : "Belgaum and Aurangabad report 0·57 inch and 0·31 inch of rain."

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 16th March to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (28th)............ | 90·6 | 78·6 | ... | 7·51 |
| Jask (28th) ............ | 98·3 | 79·3 | ... | 2·12 |
| Muskat (28th) ............ | 105·3 | 90·1 | ... | 1·94 |
| Multan.................... | 111·3 | 88·0 | ... | 2·31 |
| Rawalpindi ............ | 102·9 | 76·9 | ... | 7·81 |
| Lahore .................. | 112·4 | 82·2 | ... | 4·17 |
| Sirsa..................... | 111·3 | 84·6 | ... | 3·72 |
| Ambala .................. | 113·0 | 84·0 | ... | 2·64 |
| Delhi .................... | 109·2 | 88·7 | ... | 6·95 |
| Agra...................... | 110·0 | 91·0 | ... | 5·20 |
| Mainpuri.................. | 112·3 | 88·0 | ... | 2·34 |
| Jhansi .................... | 111·0 | 90·6 | ... | 1·98 |
| Cawnpore ................ | 109·8 | 86·5 | ... | 3·94 |
| Allahabad ............... | 110·1 | 87·5 | ... | 0·30 |
| Jacobabad ............... | 112·1 | 87·3 | ... | 0·80 |
| Karachi .................. | 92·0 | 82·0 | ... | 0·69 |
| Ajmer .................... | 104·9 | 86·2 | ... | 3·64 |
| Jaipur .................... | 111·2 | 87·1 | ... | 3·00 |
| Kotah ..................... | 111·0 | 91·1 | ... | 2·69 |
| Bhuj....................... | 97·6 | 79·0 | — | 0·44 |
| Dwarka .................. | 89·3 | 81·7 | ... | 0·12 |
| Veraval .................. | 86·2 | 82·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot .................... | 103·9 | 77·7 | ... | 0·74 |
| Bhavnagar Para......... | 104·1 | 81·0 | ... | 2·31 |
| Surat ..................... | 94·6 | 82·1 | ... | 0·06 |
| Ahmedabad ............... | 105·6 | 83·2 | ... | 0·16 |
| Deesa ..................... | 105·8 | 81·4 | ... | 0·17 |
| Neemuch .................. | 103·0 | 79·8 | 0·07 | 1·22 |
| Indore .................... | 104·1 | 73·1 | 0·33 | 0·99 |
| Jubbulpore ............... | 106·5 | 85·3 | ... | 4·61 |
| Saugor .................... | 107·1 | 82·1 | ... | 3·34 |
| Hoshangabad ............ | 108·1 | 80·9 | ... | 2·71 |
| Khandwa.................. | 106·7 | 83·1 | ... | 0·12 |
| Akola ..................... | 108·7 | 84·1 | 0·11 | 1·63 |
| Amraoti .................. | 104·8 | 79·8 | 0·01 | 1·59 |
| Nagpur..................... | 107·1 | 81·8 | 0·02 | 6·87 |
| Chanda ................... | 111·0 | 85·5 | ... | 3·05 |
| Raipur..................... | 107·7 | 86·6 | ... | 6·59 |
| Bombay ................... | 92·8 | 82·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri.................. | 92·3 | 81·4 | ... | 0·26 |
| Mormugao ............... | 92·5 | 80·7 | ... | 2·05 |
| Karwar ................... | 90·8 | 78·0 | ... | 2·21 |
| Malegaon.................. | 105·4 | 75·1 | 0·10 | 2·00 |
| Ahamednagar............ | 99·9 | 73·5 | 0·11 | 2·76 |
| Poona...................... | 96·0 | 74·3 | ... | 2·36 |
| Sholapur .................. | 103·3 | 72·9 | 1·73 | 2·61 |
| Bijapur .................... | 96·2 | 74·2 | ... | 0·50 |
| Belgaum.................... | 87·3 | 67·1 | ... | 2·46 |
| Aurangabad............... | 102·2 | 72·7 | ... | 0·77 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ...... | 104·9 | 77·7 | ... | 0·90 |
| Hyderabad ............... | 101·8 | 79·7 | ... | 2·59 |
| Mangalore ............... | 89·7 | 79·4 | ... | 26·59 |
| Calicut.................... | 88·8 | 78·1 | ... | 33·01 |
| Cochin ..................... | 88·2 | 79·3 | ... | 15·97 |
| Colombo .................. | 88·0 | 78·0 | 0·01 | 19·65 |
| Masulipatam ............ | 101·3 | 84·2 | ... | 5·69 |
| Bellary .................... | 102·0 | 78·3 | ... | 3·98 |
| Cuddapah ................. | 105·7 | 84·1 | ... | 6·79 |
| Madras..................... | 102·5 | 83·0 | ... | 34·88 |
| Bangalore ................ | 89·8 | 70·8 | ... | 13·52 |
| Coimbatore ............... | 90·9 | 72·8 | ... | 10·00 |
| Trichinopoly ............ | 100·6 | 79·8 | ... | 15·38 |
| Negapatam ............... | 103·4 | 82·0 | ... | 15·19 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

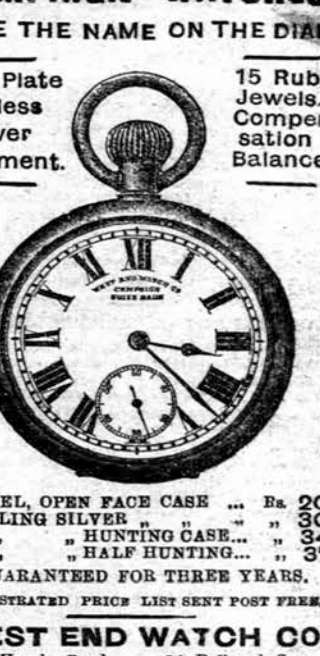
N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
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Half Plate Keyless Lever Movement.
15 Ruby Jewels. Compensation Balance.



NICKEL, OPEN FACE CASE ... Rs. 20
STERLING SILVER „ „ ... „ 30
„ „ HUNTING CASE... „ 34
„ „ HALF HUNTING... „ 37
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE.
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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Weighty Facts.
Just read these weighty facts—this overwhelming evidence from a sufferer who was cured of a sprained, stiffened knee joint, cured when other remedies had failed, completely cured by Little's Oriental Balm.
O. F. Schamerer, of Kinnundy, Ill, writes: "My wife sprained her knee so severely that she could not stand. The joint was stiff, very much enlarged, and so extremely sensitive that the slightest touch caused violent pain. She tried various remedies, but with little if any relief. But after three days' use of Little's Oriental Balm she was able to move about the room, and its continued use effected a complete cure."
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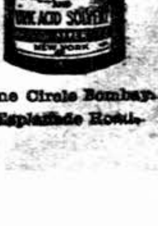
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(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Feroozi, 2,008 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, sailed on Saturday for Jedah via Karachi with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and Mr W L Graham, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. Shield Mr. Bunnett, Mr. Ghose and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain T. S. Gray, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreh etc. with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3,438 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general bargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Glasgow and Co., brought a general cargo, 4 horses and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J Broeq arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mouritius via Karachi, with a cargo of sugar and general.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kasura 505 tons, Captain G R Elton arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Gulf ports, Karachi and coasts, with a general cargo, 5 cases opium and Mr A A Hossain, 5 ladies, 1 infant and 79 deck passengers.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ...Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 29.

Assaye .....4359 Jones.....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
Africa.....1302 Bishop .....M M & Co
Hollamshire.....2856Elliott.....W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ituda.....3398.Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Lhasa ...941McDiarmid...Karachi .....10-5 M M & Co
Majidi.....1857Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Nadir .....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge .....M M & Co
Penlee .....2451Mitchell .....
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor.....The Bombay Co
Redbridge.....2443Vassey.....
Shah Jehan.....2566Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathely de...2841 .....Orcraa ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathavon .....2330...Mackay ...W & A Graham & Co
Singu .....1912Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette .....2391Lewellin.....Aden.....29-5...P & O Co
Vancover .....2860McDougall .....R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Kybfels... | 3179 | Erickey... | Karachi | 5-6 | W & A G & Co |
| C&R Loeksley Hall..... | 2310 | Mason .... | Antwerp... | 8-6 | K Nixon & Co |
| D & E Clan Ferguson..... | 3109 | Jones..... | Madras... | 1-6 | F Muir & Co |
| G Mozaffri. | 1387 | Moloney... | Durban ... | 1-6 | B & P S N Co |
| K Umbholt... | 3987 | Clarke ... | Amsterdam ... | 2-6 | R A Willis |
| N Harlesden ... | 2724 | Gray ... | Delphia... | 31-5 | R A Willis |
| O Somali... | 1315 | Griawe... | Durban ... | 31-5..... | A Strandes |
| P Hindoo..... | 3156 | Groves ... | Hull via Karachi ..... | | 2-6 F Muir & Co |
| Q Haidari. | 1563 | leLorne, | Mauritius ... | 2-6 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 4-6 K N & Co
2 Massilia .....8250 Thomson .....Liverpool.....10-6 W & G & Co
3 Naderi...1163 Grey ..Busrah .....10-6 B & P S N Co
5 Sealda .....3135 Brown .....N F.....M M & Co
6 Glendhu. 2329 Thorne. Liverpool. 31-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James...Marseilles.....5-6 K N & Co
8 Africa ..2565 Darlots...Trieste &c...1-6 AL S N Co
10 & 11 City of Glasgow...4111 Grunhorn ....Karachi .....2-6 K N & Co
12 & 13 Arabia...4167 Leigh ...London...5-6 P & O Co
15 Bardiston...2500 Davies...Antwerp...5-6 M M & Co

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cutbush.....Karachi .....4-6 M M & Co

## ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Naderi s ..... | Gray ..... | Busreh, May 19 |
| 29 | Linga s ..... | Cutbush ..... | Karachi, May 27 |
| | Sealda s ..... | Brown ..... | Rangoon, May 29 |
| | Peiwala s ..... | Brong ..... | Akyab, Apr 19 |
| 30 | Lalpoora s ..... | Fry ..... | Mauritius, May 1 |
| | Delta s ..... | Snow ..... | Shanghai |

## DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Salsette s ..... | Lowellin ..... | Aden |
| | Feroozi s ..... | Watson..... | Jeddah |
| | H M S Fox ..... | Hume ..... | Colombo |

The steamer Massilia, entered for loading on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dambea, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 28th instant at 6 p. m.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound passed Suez on the 28th instant and is due here on the 8th proximo.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Rotenfels | New York |
| 22 | Clan Lindsay | Liverpool |
| 25 | Boltonhall | Calcutta |
| 26 | Border Knight | Calcutta |
| 26 | Wardha | Calcutta |
| 26 | Pallana | Rangoon |
| 26 | Glenaffric | London |

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Africa" June 1.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," on the first June, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, on the 1st June at 8 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 1st June at 6-30 a.m. sharp :—

Boncschi, Mr
Bourne, Mr H H
Burton, Colonel and Mrs.
Burton, Miss
Bramjee, Mr
Batterbury, Mr
Bhose, Mr and Mrs L
Cavadia, Mr
Colonnello, Mr S
Charpie, Mrs W, 2 children and infant.
Clark, Mr E B
Flor, Mr and Mrs
Hormusjee, Mr F
Joseph, Mr
Jones, Miss B
Kolnis, Mr W V
Lifshitz, Mrs V and infant.
Mustevitz, Mr W
Moylan, Mr E G
Neely, Mr A J
Neely, Miss
Radnotsky von, Mr K
Robinson, Mr C E
Rosenthal, Mr & W
Shaffe, Mr F
Sandesson, Mr G
Shilldy, Miss
Schindler, Mrs
Sakharam, Mr B

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DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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PIANOS
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GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
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STEINWEG-NACHF,
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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocelina." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1909.

## KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE "Sind Gazette" of 26th May published a letter addressed to its Editor, in which it was remarked that the difficulties with which the Port Authorities have to contend arise mainly from the rapid expansion of the wheat traffic. "The rearrangement of the Karachi Port Trust's facilities at Keamari and elsewhere, the building of extra ship wharves, the possible provision of grain elevators, all these things arise from the rapid development of the wheat trade. And yet there is not a single wheat merchant included amongst the Trustees of the Port of Karachi. When, owing to the departure of one of the Government nominees on leave, a vacancy occurred amongst the Trustees, it was expected that the local Government would remove this obvious defect in the constitution of the Board. Yet, see what has occurred. Instead of selecting some person with experience of the difficulties and requirements of wheat exporters, somebody who is intimately familiar with the working of Keamari, Government have now nominated a merchant of no special qualifications in these directions, thus leaving the chief branch of Karachi's trade still entirely unrepresented on the Port Trust Board. If on-lookers regard an appointment of this character as mere nepotism, naked and unashamed, the local officers of Government have only themselves to thank." The letter was headed "Local Jobbery" and in a leader note the editor thus endorses the opinions of his correspondent: "Our correspondent is perfectly right in pointing out the anomaly which exists in the fact that there is not a single representative of the wheat trade on the Board of Trustees of a Port which is more concerned with the export of wheat than with any other form of trade. The last appointment is a double disappointment to those interested in the welfare of the Port, inasmuch as a man of long experience in the wheat trade of Karachi, whose opinion and advice would have been invaluable to the Board, was available. We are constrained to admit that a want of wisdom has been shown in the latest nomination to the Board."

Bombay readers will be interested to know how matters have come to such a pass that even the "Sind Gazette" opens its columns to complaints. The explanation is said to be that the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust is at loggerhead with some of the most prominent and capable members of his Board. Over questions of finance, of contracts and of order, the Chairman has had a difficulty in holding his own, and his success so far in that direction cannot be regarded, unfortunately, as advantageous to the Trust. In finance the Trust's official Bankers cannot be induced to assist the floating of the new loans, which consequently have to be issued at a big discount. As to contracts, in one case, the Board finds itself driven to arbitration as an alternative to litigation; in another case it is alleged that a contractor, having supplied timber of a cheaper kind than that contracted for, was actually allowed to be paid at the rate agreed for the more expensive timber not supplied. If such statements are true it may be imagined that these transactions were not permitted to pass without some unpleasantly plain speaking, both in and out of the Board-room, and we need hardly say that in a properly directed corporation no arrangement of the kind could ever have been put through at all. With regard to order, we understand that recently the chairman only escaped a vote of censure from a majority of the European Trustees by the help of the Indian members. At such a time there falls a vacancy to be filled up practically by the Chairman's choice. The wheat trade may be all that the "Sind Gazette" says it is to Karachi; so the presence of a wheat exporter on the Port Trust seems desirable. We learn that two capable and energetic men of twenty years' experience in wheat export, with over ten years' knowledge and experience of Karachi, are available, one of whom has already acted with distinction on the Board, while the other is vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The local Government cannot, as things stand, afford to accept them as satisfactory. We take it that both on the Chamber of Commerce and on the Port Trust Karachi has long had the sort of representation they deserved. Karachi woke up to find it wanted new blood on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and at once got it. As soon as Karachi wakes up to find it requires new blood on the Port Trust, it will get that too. Karachi apparently is already half awake.

A PUNJAB CIVILIAN. MR. GEORGE ELSMIE, whose death is reported by Reuter in his seventy-first year, was a well-known Bengal Civilian, who served throughout his career in the Punjab. He was an old Aberdonian, having been trained at the College and University there. John Shepherd, a retired captain of the old Indian Marine and thrice Chairman of the East India Company, was his maternal uncle, and through his interest and persuasion, Elsmie joined the Indian Civil Service, then but recently thrown open to the public. He came to India early in 1858. His contemporaries of that year in the service were Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the late Sir Charles Grant, the son of Robert Grant, a former Governor of Bombay, and Mr. Henry Birdwood, who unlike the others, came to Bombay and rose to be Member of Council here. In the Punjab Mr. Elsmie began his career under John Lawrence, who was then towards the close of his highly useful career in that province. He rose to be the Commissioner of the Lahore district, and for three years was a Judge on the bench of the Chief Court of the Punjab. He gained an intimate knowledge of Frontier affairs and politics which also stood him in good stead in his later career. He was appointed on special duty at the Rawalpindi Durbar, in which the Viceroy of the day, Lord Dufferin, received the ruler of Afghanistan, the late Amir Abdur Rahman, and the relations between the two countries were discussed. Mr. Elsmie retired as Financial Commissioner of his provinces in 1893 when he received the Star of India for long and distinguished services. In the education of the Punjabis he took great interest, and helped in getting the Lahore College incorporated as the University of the Punjab in 1882. Of that new University he soon became Vice-Chancellor. After his retirement he published noteworthy biographies of two of the best known of Anglo-Indian Generals who had won their laurels in the province that he knew so well and on the frontier beyond. In the life of Sir Harvey Lumsden, who raised the famous Corps of the Guides, he collaborated with Sir Peter Lumsden, a brother of the subject of the biography. He knew Lumsden of the Guides very well, as they were both from Aberdeen, and his exploits on the frontier are recorded with great spirit by Elsmie in the book which was worthily written by him. Soon after the death of Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart he wrote the life of that soldier, who distinguished himself chiefly in the second Afghan War.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH. THE last two consecutive Australian reverses at the hands of not very strong county elevens had quite prepared us for an English victory in the First Test match, but nobody expected so crushing a defeat as that which the home team inflicted on the visitors at Birmingham on Saturday. The visitors were admittedly an inferior combination to that which MacLaren captained, and unused as most of them are to tricky English wickets, they must undoubtedly have been seriously handicapped by the state of the pitch which a heavy downfall of rain during the early part of the first day of the contest had rendered a bowlers' wicket; still their total collapse at Birmingham is hardly explicable. Hirst, the Yorkshire bowler, who secured the grand analyses of four for twenty-eight in the first and five for fifty-eight in the second innings, and Blythe, who in the aggregate captured eleven wickets for 102 runs, seem to have carried everything before them, even batsmen of the calibre of Trumper and Noble failing to make any headway against them. When the first Australian innings opened, Noble wisely resolved to sacrifice the "tail" looking to the state of the wicket after the heavy rains, and sent in Bardsley and Cotter to play out time. But the innings opened disastrously, and the two players were sent out before the first decade had been put up. The Australian skipper then sent Armstrong and Trumper in to stop the "rot," which they apparently did. The second day, however, did not prove any more auspicious for the visitors, as they were all disposed of for a meagre 74. The home team responded by totalling 121 in their first attempt, Armstrong capturing five wickets for 97 runs. The Australians in their second venture fared slightly better, being able to compile 151. England were thus left to make 105 to win the match, which they did without the loss of a single wicket, even Cotter failing to achieve anything worthy of his great reputation as a bowler. And the game terminated in a victory for the home team by the substantial margin of ten wickets. The visitors on their present showing do not seem to have any chance of beating strong county teams, much less an All-England Eleven. The home team and their skilful captain, Mr. A. C. MacLaren, are to be congratulated on the fine victory they have gained over their opponents.

THE TATA INSTITUTE. WE are glad to see that the Tata Research Institute has overcome all initial difficulties and that, after five or six years, there stands nothing in the way of a commencement of operations. The Government of India has issued a Vesting Order which clears the way and we may expect soon to hear of big things from Principal Travers. To put the matter briefly, the administration of the endowment properties in Bombay, which are to produce an annual rental of not less than a lakh and a quarter, will be in the hands of a Board of Management which will be entirely independent of the governing bodies of the Institute itself. The Board will meet in Bombay and will pay the income received from the endowment properties to the Council to which body it will also render an annual account. With the ample resources now at their disposal the governing body of the Institute will, it is expected, be able to carry on their operations "on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment had in view." The prospects of the scheme may, in fact, be looked upon as assured and the occasion is regarded as a fitting one for the Government of India to explain the policy by which their present action is dictated and the attitude which they propose to adopt towards the future development of the Institute. This is accordingly done in the Resolution, and it seems that while Government will not be associated directly in the actual administration it will render whatever assistance it can, interfering in no way with the free growth of intellectual activity and economic enterprise, but confine itself strictly to that degree of influence and control which is justified and indeed rendered obligatory by the substantial grant-in-aid which it is determined to contribute, realizing that the results of the experiment, now about to be tried, will depend less upon the condition of the project itself than upon the character and energy of those who may come forward to take advantage of the facilities for the advanced studies which it will offer.

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA. RECENT telegrams from Melbourne show that the Federal political situation has undergone an undesirable change within the last few weeks and has led to unprecedented personalities in the House. Tired of the Labour Ministry the Liberals and "Opposition Corner" joined hands early last month with the set purpose of defeating the eld Ministry, which it accomplished less than a week ago. The Commonwealth Liberal Party issued its official programme three weeks since and an important conference took place betwaen its leader, Mr. Deakin, and the leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Joseph Cook. The conference was held in Mr. Cook's room at Federal Parliament House shortly after Mr. Deakin's return to the home of legislature from the Lord Mayor's quarterly luncheon. It lasted for about half an hour, and as far as it went was satisfactory from the Liberal standpoint. The Opposition leader exhibited throughout the conversation an attitude in favour of the Liberal policy as expounded by Mr. Deakin in his Queensland tour, which constituted a marked advance on that which he took up a few months ago. The net result of it all was that the majority of the Opposition Corner Party formally joined the Liberal Party, led by Mr. Deakin, accepting as a basis of re-union the programme published. Sir William Lyne assumed the position of an independent and was as strongly as ever opposed to any negotiations with the party led by Mr. Joseph Cook. There is not the slightest personal difference between himself and Mr. Deakin. The ex-Treasurer expressed himself well pleased to see effective Protection loom so preminently in the platform of the National and Liberal organisation. But it seems Sir William objected to this "unholy alliance", again refused to join it and took the opportunity on Thursday or Friday of comparing Mr. Deakin to Judas who betrayed his Master. Still changes take place rapidly in Australia and we may shortly see Mr. Deakin and Sir William Lyne again standing shoulder to shoulder.

H. M. S. "Fox," Commander Allen T. Hunt, R.N., sailed on Saturday for Colombo.

MAJOR-GENERAL PILCHER, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, is now at Simla on inspection duty.

MR. CLAUDE HILL, Political Agent, Kathiawar, will probably proceed home on three months' leave early in July.

A LARGE amount of work has been done in the past year at the Ishapur Rifle Factory in converting long Lee-Enfields to charger loaders. The results are said to be most satisfactory.

IT is reported at Calcutta that in conformity with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, the Bengal Board of Revenue will merge into the Secretariat.

MR. S. FINNEY, member of the Railway Board, has returned to Simla from Doiwala, and is writing his report on the recent serious accident at that station.

MAJOR C. H. H. GOUGH has arrived at Army Head-quarters, and taken over the officiating charge of the Remount Department during the absence of Colonel Broome, on leave.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" were :—Sir Philip Brocklehurst, Bt., Brig.-General J. M. S. Brunker and Professor S. A. Bhisey.

THE "Statesman" says that Mr. A. E. Gait, Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, on furlough, comes out in September next, as Census Commissioner to the Government of India.

THE plentiful coal deposits believed to exist in Baluchistan have led to steps being taken to form a coal mining company, which will shortly be announced, to work the deposits.

THE annual cricket match between Simla and Out-stations has been fixed for the 8th and 10th June, and the match against Patiala for the 16th and 18th. Lord Francis Scott will take an eleven to Chail for a return match against Patiala on the 24th and 25th June.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay have re-elected the Hon. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad for recommendation to His Excellency the Governor with a view to nomination as an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations only. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad was the only candidate nominated. He was proposed for election by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Rao Bahadur S. V. Patvardhan, and seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Principal R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. S. B. Paranjpe.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## RENEWED FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

### Small Response of the Employes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 15.

THE firmness displayed by the French Government in dealing with the revolutionary agitators of the Labour Confederation and other Socialist firebrands, is producing an excellent effect. It is true that at a great meeting of Postal and Telegraph employees, held on May 11, at the Hippodrome, a general strike was voted, but on the following morning it was found that only a comparatively small number of men and women had left work, and since then the number of strikers in Paris and elsewhere has rather diminished than increased, despite the passionate urgings of the agitators. On the outbreak of the strike the Government dismissed 288 of the more prominent employees, who had joined the movement. Up to the present the strike movement may be described as a complete fiasco—so also the demonstration made in favour of the strikers in the Chamber of Deputies by the Socialist members who spoke with great passion, and censured the Government in most unmeasured terms for the measures they had taken to preserve public order and security and provide for the maintenance of the public services. The sitting terminated with a scene of great violence in which the President finally put on his hat and adjourned the sitting. The strike leaders declare that the movement is only beginning, that it will extend in Paris and throughout the whole of France. All their threats they declare will be fulfilled. There are now 25,000 troops in Paris held ready for any emergency.

ITALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

During the late, prolonged and dangerous crisis, that so nearly led to the outbreak of war in the Near East, Italy was generally classed as one of what were called the "Entente" Powers, which disapproved of the unceremonious manner in which Austria had ignored the Berlin Treaty to her own advantage. It was felt nevertheless that Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, could scarcely view matters in quite the same light as England, France and Russia, and that perhaps may explain why the Italian Government and Press stood aloof in the first instance from the protests which resounded so loudly from London, Paris and St. Petersburg against Austria's action, albeit those protests did not exactly spring from industrial motives. The Near Eastern crisis resulted, as everybody is now aware, in a complete victory for Germany and Austria, leaving those two Powers in the position of virtual arbiters of the situation in South Eastern Europe. The results of such a displacement of the balance of power must be momentous and may be expected to become manifest before long. For Great Britain, the events of the last two months, spell discomfiture and loss of influence which is not likely to be lessened by the acrimonous dissensions of her leading politicians in Parliament and the country generally on such a vital question as that of the national defence.

The Kaiser Wilhelm, following the example of his Royal uncle, King Edward, has been making what may be called a political tour in the Mediterranean, in the course of which he has met the King of Greece and the King of Italy and has paid a State visit to Malta, escorted by an imposing German naval force. It will be remembered that the Kaiser owns a magnificent villa, called the Achilleion, at Corfu and it was there that the King of Greece, the Crown Prince and the Greek Premier came to offer their respects. The Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor and Empress and a numerous suite, reached Malta on the morning of May 10. Elaborate preparations were made for their reception and the warships in harbour thundered a Royal Salute. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia immediately went on board the "Hohenzollern," to greet their Majesties who afterwards lunched and dined at the Palace with their Royal Highness, the Governor and the principal naval and military officers. The "Hohenzollern" left on the following morning for Brindisi and here the Emperor, as previously arranged met the King and Queen of Italy, who had travelled specially to that port to meet them. Their Italian Majesties lunched on board the "Vistorio Emanuele." At dessert the Emperor and the King, in very cordial terms, proposed each other's healths and drank to their respective houses and countries, each referring to the fact that the latter were united by the Triple Alliance—an alliance which had assured the peace of Europe for 30 years past. In addition, the German Emperor referred to the earthquake disaster in Sicily and Calabria, and expressed his deep admiration of the behaviour of Their Majesties during that painful period. The King and Queen of Italy afterwards took tea with the Emperor and Empress on board the "Hohenzollern," which a little later sailed for Pola, where Their German Majesties landed in order to proceed by train to Vienna.

There can be little doubt that this meeting between the German and Italian Sovereigns has been arranged by Germany as a sort of seasonable re-affirmation of Italy's fidelity to the Triple Alliance, concerning which the German and Austrian Governments did not feel quite at ease some short time back. There appeared to exist some foundation for this distrust in the remarkable coolness of King Victor towards the Kaiser on the occasion of their recent meeting at Venice. But Italy's recalcitrant mood towards her good friends of the Triplice has passed away and she is received back into grace both at Berlin and Vienna. The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" is very outspoken on this subject. It thinks that Italy cannot fail to draw the proper moral from the manner of the termination of the Bosnian dispute, and significantly adds: "Those circles in Italy, which regarded the Triple Alliance with hostility or with little love will, nevertheless, have recognized that it forms a factor so strong and so important for the peace of Europe that a country bent upon peaceful development, as Italy is, would commit a grave mistake if it left the old road and embarked upon a new policy, the workings and the outcome of which would be far less easy to measure than the peaceful development which has hitherto prevailed under the Triple Alliance." This very clear warning concludes by expressing the hope that henceforward the community of purpose may find more definite "outward" expression, and that Italy may entertain relations with her allies which will exclude ambiguities and misunderstandings. The "Politische Correspondens" of Vienna publishes an official note, declaring that the present visit of the Kaiser to the Emperor Francis Joseph possesses a political significance, surpassing that of all previous meetings between the two Monarchs, "No previous appearance of the German Emperor," it adds, "could make in Vienna so deep a political impression as the present visit, which follows upon period of international tension such as had not prevailed in Europe for long past. The attitude assumed by Germany during the events of the autumn and spring transformed the Balkan crisis from an Austro-Hungarian affair into a joint experience of the Monarchy and of the German Empire, as well as into a highly instructive lesson for the whole political world. The indivisible diplomatic brotherhood in arms, shown by the Cabinet of Berlin towards the Austro-Hungarian Government, enhanced yet more the degree of warmth of the friendship that inspires the alliance of the two Powers." The toast to be proposed by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Court banquet to be given in honour of the German Emperor and Empress, will, it is expected, lay special stress upon the significance and value of the position of Italy in the Triple Alliance.

The Kaisir has accepted an invitation to be present at the Austro-Hungarian military manœuvres in Moravia in the coming autumn. All this tutelage of Italy on the part of her two powerful allies will doubtless be very distasteful to a large section of Italian public opinion, but Italy cannot help herself. It is being menacingly impressed upon her that "Codlin (Germany and Austria) is the friend not Short" and for the latter we may read England, from whose influence both Germany and Austria are particularly anxious to detach Germany. The Brindisi meeting is in fact regarded at Vienna partly as a useful prelude to the Kaiser's visit to Vienna and partly as a corrective to the recent meeting between King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel at Baia. The visit of the Kaiser to Vienna is being marked with a pomp and ceremony that will invest it with all the importance of a great political demonstration, and such the Kaiser at least intends that it shall be. It was originally contemplated that the visit should be made in comparative privacy, but the arrangements underwent a change owing it is stated to an intimation having been conveyed to the Austrian Government on the initiative of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, that the proposed comparative privacy of the visit would not adequately emphasize the important services recently rendered to Austria by Germany. A programme embodying much more of ceremony than was originally contemplated has, therefore, been arranged. On the arrival of Their German Majesties in Vienna on May 14, the Burgomaster and the entire Municipal Council will present them with an address in a large and gaily adorned pavilion, which has been specially erected before the Glofburg. Triumphal arches have been erected at various points and the decorations of the city generally are designed on the most lavish and splendid scale. The whole of the route from the Southern Railway Station will be lined with troops, and the full garrison, comprising twenty-six infantry battalions and ten squadrons of cavalry, with artillery and machine-gun detachments, has been ordered to be on duty. The Municipality propose to raise a permanent mounment to the allied loyalty of the German Emperor at a prominent point of the Ringstrasse. It is a pretty well-recognised fact, that in view of the present crippled condition of Russia, military supremacy on the continent now rests with German and Austrian Armies banded as they are in close alliance. But Austria, not content with military efficiency, now seeks to bring her navy up to the most modern standard, to regain in fact the naval prestige which she enjoyed after defeating the Italians at Sissa in the days when there was no German navy *in posse* or *in esse* to be taken into account as a factor in international politics. It is the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the throne, and invested by the Emperor Francis Joseph with complete authority in all military and naval questions to-whom is ascribed the initiative of the Austrian naval expansion that has been resolved upon, very much no doubt to Germany's satisfaction since the supremacy hitherto enjoyed by Great Britain in the Mediterranean cannot fail to be affected by the presence of a strong Austrian fleet in those waters. No question of expense will apparently be allowed to stand in the way of carrying out the idea of a big fleet for Austria very much on the grandiose lines of the German naval estimates. Hence the Austro-Hungarian delegations will be asked next autumn to vote between £16,000,000 and £17,000,000 for naval expenditure, including the cost of four vessels of the "Dreadnought" type of 19,600 tons each, which are to be ready in 1912. Their total cost will amount to about £9,000,000, while the estimates for minor vessels amount to a total of £2,500,000. The cost of the shipbuilding at present in hand is about £5,500,000. All this naval expenditure will be spread over a term of years under the provisions of a hard and fast navy law. Austria, in addition to undertaking these obligations, already has to provide some £10,000,000 for recently incurred extraordinary army expenditure in connection with the occupation of Bosnia and Hersegovina. A great dockyard is to be established at Fiume, were two of the new battleships are to be laid down. The Kaiser Wilhelm's visit to Vienna and the enthusiasm to which it may give rise among the Austro-German members of the Reichsrath and the German-speaking part of the population, generally are viewed with strong disfavour by the non-German elements in the Dual Monarchy, which deplore that the foreign policy of the Government should now have reverted to as complete a unity with that of Germany as existed before 1866. In fact, although the Austro-German alliance may have powerfully contributed to the success of Baron von Aehrenthal's policy in the Balkans, it may prove to have been somewhat heavily purchased by the outbreak of a dangerous domestic crisis. One great element of unrest is the ever smouldering animosity between Pan-Germans and Slavs in Austria—another is the dissatisfaction felt in Hungary on account of the Emperor's refused to extend the use of the Magyar, language in the regiments of the joint army which are recruited from Hungary. His Majesty desires on the other hand, an increase in the annual contingent of recruits on the basis of the two years' service system and, naturally, the adoption both of the increased estimates arising out of this reform and of the extraordinary estimates due to the annexation policy. As no Hungarian politician is prepared to take office on this basis, it is probable that the crisis will drag on for several weeks and perhaps months. The Hungarian proposal for a division of the State Bank also meets with disfavour from the Emperor and this constitutes another Hungarian grievance. Added to these causes of unrest there is the fact that the relations between the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which have been tolerably good for some time past, are now disturbed by the effects of rivalry of influence in Bosnia and Hersegovina.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## THE FRENCH STRIKE.

### FOUR THOUSAND PASSENGERS DETAINED.

### Situation at Marseilles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the French Chamber, a Socialist urgency motion to re-instate the dismissed Postal employes, was rejected by 338 votes to 141.

Three hundred passengers for Algeria and Tunis have been detained at Marseilles for several days. The Prefect has asked Government to provide a warship to convey them to their destination.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Four thousand passengers are detained at Marseilles, owing to the strike of Naval Reservists. Many steerage passengers are sleeping in the open air.

LATER.

Two thousand and five hundred seamen and dockers at Marseilles have announced their determination to remain on strike until their demands are granted. The owners are equally determined not to yield. The agitation continues at other ports.

The French Cabinet has decided to lend blue-jackets to merchant ships plying to Algeria, Corsica, and Tunis, to ensure the transport of the parcel post and perishable goods. Destroyers are carrying the letters.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A telegram from Marseilles states that three hundred Algerian passengers have left for their destination on board a cargo steamer.

## POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

### Extraordinary Scenes.

### THE OPPOSITION AND MR. DEAKIN.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Commonwealth Cabinet crisis to-day led to unprecedented personalities being exchanged in the House. Sir William Lyne, the Opposition Leader, who refused to join the fusion, repeatedly stigmatised Mr. Deakin as Judas. The Attorney-General declared that this was unfair to Judas, who at least hanged himself.

## STORMY SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

### Increased Duties on Coffee and Tea.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Advices from Berlin state that a stormy scene took place in the Finance Committee of the Reichstag yesterday.

The minority, composed of Liberals, Radicals and Socialists, withdrew as a protest against terrorisation on the part of the majority, consisting of the Conservatives and the Centre.

The latter passed increased duties on raw coffee, of sixty marks; roasted and ground coffee, eighty marks; and tea one hundred marks per hundred kilos.

## JAPANESE ROYALTY IN GERMANY.

### Honours from the Kaiser.

LONDON, MAY 29.

At the invitation of the Kaiser, the Prince and Princess Nashimoto and Prince and Princess Kuni, attended the annual review of the Potsdam Garrison yesterday. The Kaiser conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Nashimoto.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Prince Nashimoto and Prince Kuni yesterday attended the annual parade of the Berlin Garrison and were present at a gala performance at the opera at night.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

### Germany Scores a Point.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A telegram to the "Times" from Shanghai states that the Chinese continue to ignore their obligations regarding British interests. The Provincial Railway Bureau has publicly advertised tenders for locomotives for the Shanghai-Hanchau and Ningpo Railway, limiting the competition to German manufacturers.

## THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

### Disquieting Report.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the situation in Azerbaijan is most disquieting. The Turks have occupied Sujbulak and the Nationalists at Urumiah are clamouring for Turkish protection.

## NEW WARSHIP'S FAST TRIP.

LONDON, MAY 29.

H. M. S. "Invincible" steamed from Queenstown to Spithead, at an average speed of twenty-eight knots per hour.

## THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Maxwell has won the Golf Championship, defeating Captain Hutchison.

## THE FINANCE BILL.

### Prospects of a Keen Fight.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The text of the Finance Bill is remarkable for its length, complexity, and controversiality. It is expected that it will monopolise all the time till the Prorogation. The Bill contains a variety of concessions, but the main features of the Budget are not modified.

## THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

### England's Easy Victory.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the test match England were disposed of in their first innings for 121. The Australian bowling analysis was: Macartney three for 21 and Armstrong five for 27.

The Australians going in again had scored 67 for the loss of two wickets at the drawing of stumps.

LONDON, MAY 29.

England has won the first test match by ten wickets.

The Australians in their second innings were dismissed for 151, Blythe taking five wickets for 58 runs and Hirst five for 58.

England, going in again, compiled the necessary 105 runs without the loss of a wicket, Hobbs scoring 62 not out and Fry 35 not out.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Surrey beat Derbyshire at the Oval by 283 runs.

Kent beat Oxford University at Oxford by an innings and four runs.

Lancashire beat Essex at Liverpool by an innings and 75 runs.

Cambridge University beat Yorkshire at Cambridge by six wickets.

## ENGLISH RACING.

### The Oaks.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Oaks was run in 2 minutes 39 4/5 seconds.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The death is announced of General Willoughby Stanley Clarke.

[Major-General Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke, who was born on 22nd August 1833, entered the Army in 1851, and after a service of forty-one years, retired in 1892 after being promoted a Major-General. He served in the Sonthal Rebellion of 1855-56 and went through the China War of 1860, for which he received the medal.]

## THE ARMS ACT AND INDIAN TROOPS.

### Control of Private Arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

New rules are notified in Indian Army Orders, to provide for a closer control over the possession of private arms by Indian troops. The changes introduced are (a) to exempt a sepoy on leave from the operation of the Arms Act only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted him by his Commanding Officer; and (b) to require reservists to take out a license for such arms and ammunition as they may wish to possess.

Should a Magistrate not feel justified in issuing a license to a reservist, his decision will be communicated to the Commanding Officer for such action as the latter may wish to take.

Offences under the Arms Act and Rules, committed by reservists, will be dealt with in the ordinary manner under that Act by the Magistracy.

## ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

### Capt. Graves Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

News from Bannu states that Captain Affleck Graves, R. E., Garrison Engineer, Miranshah, was attacked by tribesmen in the Tochi Valley, while travelling in a tonga. He was wounded, but is doing well.

Another band of Mahsuds is apparently also on the move along the Derajat frontier, as the Police Post at Mullazai, north of Tonk, has been attacked. This renewed activity of the raiders is somewhat ominous and further trouble may be expected.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Captain D. A. Graves, Garrison Engineer, has been wounded while driving in a tonga from Miranshah to Bannu. The nature of the wound is not yet reported; but is a clean one and he is doing well. The tonga-driver appears to have behaved pluckily and brought the wounded officer in to Bannu. An attack by Mahsuds upon the Mullazai Police Post, north of Tonk is also reported.

LATER.

A Foreign Office communique describes Captain Graves as slightly wounded in the chest. The outrage occurred near Sadgi on Friday.

## MIDNAPORE PERJURY CASE.

### Appeal of Rakhal Chander Laha.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Justice Mukerjee took up the hearing of an appeal preferred by Rakhal Chander Laha, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Midnapore of perjury and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, in default, rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one year and nine months. Babu Norendra Kumar Bose, appeared for the appellant and Mr. Gregory, Acting Advocate-General, represented the Crown.

## MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

### Agent's Reply.

### ENGLISH MAILS ARRIVE TO TIME.

### PASSENGER TRAINS DESPATCHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

The reply of the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to the men's demands, was issued late last night. The Agent refuses the men's demands for pay for overtime and to work the trains on the "time" system, as opposed to the "trip" system, and additional special pay for the so-called break of rest. Provided the strikers rejoin for duty before 12 noon to-day, the Agent will not inflict any penalty beyond the loss of pay while absent on strike. A few unimportant concessions are made.

The Calcutta mails, which left Madras and Waltair respectively on the 25th, have been hung up in the Rajahmundry district. The Loco officer had made arrangements to work the belated mails from Rajahmundry, but the men became obstreperous and threatened violence. On this being notified to the Drivers' Committee, a telegram was sent by the men telling the Rajahmundry staff not to threaten violence towards anybody, as it would spoil the cause. The latest news is that a Bengal-Nagpur engine, which had arrived at Rajahmundry, has been forced to draw its fire. Matters are at a standstill.

No doubt the real reason of the strike is the unsympathetic handling of the servants of the old Madras Railway by the officials of the Southern Mahratta placed over them. It is understood that discontent is by no means confined to the Loco Department.

Thursday's outward mails from Madras reached Raichur in time to catch the Homeward bound steamer.

The Postal express with the English mails arrived at the Central Station at 9-30 a.m. to-day, the hour at which it was due. Driver Trutwein brought in the North-West mail from Nandalur again yesterday afternoon and left on his third trip the same evening, bringing the mails into Madras again this afternoon. The North-East mail train ran yesterday evening, passengers being booked only as far as Bezwada. This train was worked by a Parsee driver from the metre-gauge.

The passenger train left the Central Station this morning with passengers as far as Mailpatti. Another passenger train left shortly before 11 for Cuddapah, both trains being taken by native drivers.

The guards held a meeting in the library of the Central Station this morning, with a view to make a representation to the authorities about having to work trains driven by foreign inexperienced drivers, who did not know the line. They rely on Rule 205 of the General Rules and say they could not be held responsible for any accidents. Mr. R. Greenal, Acting General Traffic Manager, intervened, and sending for the men said he would authorise them in writing to work the trains on his responsibility. The guards were satisfied with this assurance.

Six hundred wagon-loads of goods are hung up at the Salt Cotaurs and the authorities are doing their very best to cope with the situation, and every effort is being made to run goods trains. At the most one or two trains, with about 45 vehicles could be run a day in charge of native drivers, while a similar number of trains come in with about 60 vehicles each.

The Royapuram drivers, who were given time till 12 noon to-day by the Agent to return to work, have not done so and the strike continues. The men evidently are not satisfied with the Agent's replies to their demands and are discussing the same at a meeting.

Mr. A. E. Rencontre, President of the Anglo-Indian Association, had an interview with the men with a view to bring about an amicable settlement.

The "Madras Mail" says that it is time the Railway Board intervened with a view to bring about a settlement of the points in dispute, the chief of which is that of the payment for overtime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

In spite of the Railway strike at Madras, the Madras mail arrived at Howrah this morning, from Waltair, all right, but it was almost empty.

Passenger trains and mail trains are now running from Madras up to Waltair, but goods trains have been stopped.

No Madras papers were received in Calcutta to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30

In view of the recent strike on the Madras Railway, the Presidency Postmaster notifies that letters for Madras and places South of that city, will for the time being be forwarded with the Bombay mail, via Jubbulpore, Manmad and Dhond.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The Madras Government mails were got round after all by the South Indian Railway, via Jolarpet, in time to catch the Mail train for Bombay, a very smart piece of work, this route being 200 miles longer than the ordinary one. It has not been necessary therefore to detain the mail steamer at Bombay as was to have been done otherwise.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Postal arrangements are being made to serve the stations between Madras and Waltair by runners and carts, the strike in the Madras Railway having stopped their ordinary postal service.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

### Missionary Ladies Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

A Brasmanberia telegram, dated the 28th instant, states as follows:—

"The following are the facts, so far as can be ascertained, concerning the alleged kidnapping of a Mahomedan girl and the alleged attack on missionary ladies.

"For a fortnight or so a Mahomedan girl, residing within municipal limits, was missing. She was ultimately found in the Mission House, and it is alleged that she had been enticed away. But nothing is definitely known as to this. Her only brother made an application to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who, after consulting the girl, allowed her to go with the ladies. It is said two constables were deputed to escort them. On the way, the girl was snatched away in the course of a scuffle and the Missionary ladies got hurt. The Missionaries, when asked for their version of the affair, refused to make a statement, and it is not known whether they will proceed in the matter."

## A PERIPATETIC SEDITIONIST.

### Sentences Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

Mr. Justice Richards has disposed, in the Allahabad High Court, of the appeal of one Ramcharan Lal of Naglau Dhuru, Police Station Maherar, in the Etah District, who had been convicted by Mr. D. K. Lyle, Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh, on three charges of sedition under Section 124 (a), I. P. C., and sentenced to ten years' transportation on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Prisoner was not represented at the hearing of his case either in the Court of Sessions or the High Court, but he sent up a long petition from Jail for the consideration of the High Court. It appeared that Ramcharan Lal had led a wandering life for some years past and had been in Calcutta for some time in 1907 and 1908. He was present at the premises where the "Yugantar" Press was located on the occasion of two of the police searches at the said Press, and on these occasions two note-books were found with him which proved to be a sort of rough diaries giving a good deal of information for the working out of the present charges of sedition. The charges on which Ramcharan Lal was tried at the present trial were three in number and related to dissemination of sedition at Etah, Kasganj and Mohunpara on different dates in July and August 1908. On the first occasion he is alleged to have spoken to some school boys who had been attending the Government High School at Etah, telling them that he did not value medals for gymnastics which one of them had got, but he valued such medals as Bengalis had got. He then proceeded to tell them of the Secret Society which had been formed in Bengal whose object, he said, was the driving out of the European from India. On the second occasion, he seems to have enlarged on the same subject, using such expressions as Indians were thirty crores in number, while the English were scarcely three lakhs and that Bengalis and Punjabis were doing a good deal about Swaraj while the people of the United Provinces were doing nothing.

Evidence was given at the Court of Sessions of the substance of what accused had said and of words and expressions used, and the learned Sessions Judge held that it had been satisfactorily proved that accused had been guilty of disseminating sedition on three different occasions. There could be no doubt that the words used were clearly seditious, and that accused was a man who was a danger to society. The learned Sessions Judge held that the case called for severe punishment, and he imposed the sentence of ten years' transportation on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

In the appeal, Mr. Justice Richards, after considering the whole records in the light of the petition sent up by the accused from Jail, observed that the plea advanced by the accused that his witnesses for the defence had not been summoned and examined had no foundation. The committing Magistrate asked the appellant at the proper time as to who his witnesses were and he had named thirteen persons as such witnesses. All these persons had been summoned. Later on the appellant presented an application to the Superintendent of the Jail asking that a number of other witnesses be summoned. This was an indulgence which accused asked for and the Court was at liberty to exercise its discretion in the matter. As a matter of fact, twelve witnesses out of the supplementary list were summoned. When the time came for the accused to examine his witnesses he did not call a single witness, although a good many of those named by him had been summoned and were in attendance.

In the circumstances, his Lordship thought that the complaint about the witnesses for the defence not being summoned by the Court was not a *bona fide* complaint. His Lordship had very carefully considered the evidence on record in the light of the criticisms made by accused in his petition from Jail, which his Lordship had perused both before and after he had read the evidence in the case. It could not be disputed that the words said to have been uttered by appellant were seditious, and his Lordship would not give them further publicity by repeating them in his judgment. It had been clearly proved that the appellant had attempted to tamper with the boys attending the Etah High School, of which school he was himself a scholar some years before. His Lordship considered this to be a very serious offence. Grown up men who had some experience of the world might be able to detect fallacies in the reasonings of such a man as accused, but there was every danger that school-boys might be influenced by them. Men like accused, therefore, committed great mischief and this danger was increased when he wandered about from place to place. In connection with the second charge, it had been clearly proved that the accused had taken with him apparently as *chela* to spread his doctrines a boy named Ramchander, who had joined him without the knowledge or consent of his father, and whom his father recovered with great difficulty.

If the third charge, which did not concern any school-boys, had stood alone his Lordship might have taken a more lenient view of the offences committed by appellant than he was prepared to do at present, and he would probably have thought seriously of reducing the punishment. As it stood, however, accused would not benefit by the reduction of punishment on any one charge until the sentences were reduced all round, and this his Lordship was not prepared to do. The order of the Court, therefore, was that the appeal should stand dismissed and sentences confirmed.

## ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

### Disappearance of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Mr. Hyam, Barrister-at-Law, appeared at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday, on behalf of Betoni Gorio Italiano, a firm of liquidators in Bombay, and prayed for a warrant against Golam Ali Mollah Kader, of 67, Coloottollah Street, for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 10,000. Rs. 15,000, it is alleged, having been paid over to the defendant, owing to the misreading of a code telegram. The Magistrate issued a warrant, the accused having, it is said, disappeared from Calcutta.

## INDIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

### Mahomedan Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The Government of India have now all the materials at their disposal upon which to take into consideration the question of Mahomedan representation on Legislative Councils. The subject is one, it is needless to say, which will command their early attention.

## TITTAGARH RIOT CASE.

### Judgment Delivered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Mr. French, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the Tittagarh riot case against twenty-five Hindus, acquitting five men and convicting the remainder, who were all sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and each ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 200, with one surety for a like amount to keep the peace for one year after their release.

## THE HEBBAL SHOOTING CASE.

### The "Bengalee's" Opinion of Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Referring to the sentence passed on Sergeant Sefton in the Hebbal shooting case, the "Bengalee" says:—"It cannot but be regarded as hopelessly inadequate."

## RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS.

### Suit for Rs. 5,000 Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 29.

In the suit brought by K. B. Banurji, a local pleader, against the Rangoon Port Commissioners for Rs. 5,000 for wrongful and malicious prosecution, the plaintiff has filed a petition in the Chief Court to examine by commission thirty witnesses in India and Burma.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following apointments are made, with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).—Major A. H. Williams, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major A. B. Murray, Double Company Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel H. D'U. Keary, A.D.C., D.S.O., dated 29th April.

The following appointments are made:—

37th Dogras.—Captain E. F. Wakefield, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Second-in-Command in addition to his other duties, vice Major A. C. McCrea granted leave, or until further orders, dated 2nd April.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Young, Second-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. Vickers, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel M. A. Tuite vacated, dated 2nd May.

Appointments.—The appointments relating to the 42nd Deoli Regiment in Southern Army Order No. 42 of 1909, are cancelled and the following substituted:—

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major F. C. L. Waller, Second-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major W. J. W. Bracksenbury, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Ransom, granted leave, or until further orders, dated 27th April.

## FAREWELL TO MR. WATERFIELD.

### Entertainment at Bandora.

A very successful farewell entertainment was held last night in the premises of the Municipal School at Bandra in honor of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., the President of the Bandra Municipality, on the eve of his transfer to Belgaum. There was a large and appreciative gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion.

Mr. Waterfield was a very sympathetic officer who was very much liked by the people. In his capacity as President of the Municipality he rendered useful services to Bandra. Besides being the President of the Municipality he was Assistant Collector, Railway Magistrate, and Special Officer for Building Sites. In all these capacities he had earned the gratitude of the people who mustered strong last night to do honor to their ideal President and Collector. After an excellent programme of songs and recitations, Mr. Raja Ram Tukaram, Vice-President of the Municipality, said:—

"I feel proud to see the various representatives of different castes and creeds of the Bandra Public gathered here together as one man to express their sense of gratitude to the guest of the evening, our popular President and Assistant Collector, Mr. Waterfield. It is an unique event in the history of Bandra that people of different shades of opinion should have come together so largely to do homage to a retiring officer. It is nearly 2½ years ago that Mr. Waterfield came amongst us, since when he has been working as Special Officer and President of the Local Municipality. Many of you, my friends, must have had to deal with him in one or other of these capacities and will be able to bear me out when I say that the success of his administration is due mostly to his tact, love of truth and sympathy for the poor. Had it not been for Mr. Waterfield and our worthy Collector, Mr. J. L. Rieu, some of the most vexatious problems regarding land revenue matters relating to Bandra would not have been solved as happily as they have actually been—I mean the question of housing the poor Mahars and Gavthans survey. Though heavily pressed with his onerous duties as Special Officer, Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, and Railway Magistrate, Mr. Waterfield took upon himself the duties of Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of our Municipality with the intension of rendering further service to the Bandra Public. Apart from his official life Mr. Waterfield has made many personal friends here and it is very unfortunate that we are losing such a friend and an administrator, especially at a time when he had commenced to appreciate the people and their needs better, and when his experience would have been of immense value to us. I feel convinced I am echoing the feeling of all of you when I say that we are losing not only an excellent officer but also a very genial and sympathetic friend, and once more assure him that the sincere good wishes of Bandorites will follow him wherever he may be posted."

Mr. J. F. Pereira then addressed the audience on behalf of the public. He said that in Mr. Waterfield's time, the administration of the Municipality was conducted in a very earnest, sympathetic and business-like manner.

Mr. Waterfield then thanked the members present for the kindness shown to him. As the President of the Municipality he said he had always tried to do his duty. He said that there were many improvements to be carried in the Municipal administration, but nothing could be done without money. He then paid a compliment to his colleges on the Municipal Board, Messrs. Corke and Raja Ram Tukaram, for the excellent assistance which they rendered him in the execution of his duties as President of the Municipality.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

SIR V. C. DESIKACHARIAR, Third Judge, is to act as Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, while Mr. J. H. Bakewell acts as a Judge of the Madras High Court. Mr. V. Subramanyam, Subordinate Judge, 1st Grade, acts as Third Judge.

## LADY MINTO AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE following is the text of an address presented to Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, at the Exhibition and sale of work of the Orphanages, Industrial Institutions and Weaving Schools of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon at the Simla Town Hall, on Friday last:—

YOUR Excellency,—This Exhibition of work which you have honoured by opening represents some of India's neediest spheres of labour, namely, —the women of India, the children of India, India's crime-cradled criminal tribes, and her handloom weavers.

What they can do, and are willing to do, for their own deliverance, and for helping India in her great industrial advance, is here represented in miniature, yet panoramic, form.

It is true that hitherto the women of India have shown some reluctance to enter the spheres of education and civilisation. But if the awakening of the East in these respects has, up to the present, in but a small measure interested or attracted them, such has not been the case in regard to her industrial development. Industrial India has called for a vast army of workers, and more than half of these who have responded to her call and who have thronged her busy mills and workshops have been enrolled from among her women.

In this great industrial, educational and moral awakening of India, Your Excellency will, I believe be gratified to know that the Salvation Army is taking an active and leading part.

In our fifteen Industrial and eight Training Homes we are preparing more than 1,600 of India's sons and daughters to become in turn leaders of this great awakening, for while it is true we intermingle amongst our Indian workers a staff of one hundred European Missionaries, yet the adoption by them of Indian dress, names and customs has created a loyal Swadeshi movement in which all ranks, classes and nationalities have beautifully harmonised and their differences merged in the common service of their God and country.

For the children of India and Ceylon we have about 450 Village Day Schools with some 10,000 children in attendance.

Our Rescue Homes for Fallen Girls accommodate one hundred, and are usually crowded to their utmost capacity, about three hundred passing through them each year, and some 90 per cent. of them being restored to lives of virtue and of industry.

Through our Hospitals and Dispensaries—a branch of work in which it is well known that your Excellency takes a special interest—some 60,000 patients pass each year.

During the recent famine, and with a view to combatting the present high prices of food in India, we have introduced with considerable success Cassava or Tapioca Flour, as a poor man's food, a cheap food for live stock, and a famine fighter. Here in Simla several hundreds of maunds have been sold at a cheap rate, while the growth of this tropical foe of famine has been introduced and the food popularised in about one hundred different centres throughout India.

For the criminals and criminal tribes we have two industrial settlements, in one of which more than 150 men, women and children are being reformed and trained in habits of sobriety, honesty and industry. A remarkable change has already taken place in many of their lives, and in regard to one or two of these apparently hopeless tribes it may be said that practically all their members are eager to avail themselves of our proffered help as fast as we can arrange to provide accommodation for them, pledging themselves to abandon their predatory habits if only we can help them to earn an honest livelihood for their families.

For the benefit of India's eleven million skilled and industrious handloom weavers we have invented a fast and extremely simple handloom, which has won numerous prizes, and of which more than five hundred have already been supplied from our own and two Government factories at a cost of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 each enabling the weaver to treble or quadruple his output.

For the purpose of teaching these handlooms we have established six weaveries in which are one hundred and twelve handlooms training annually more than one hundred and fifty weavers to teach the use of improved methods to the weaving community. One of these Schools is located in Simla and although it is but one of our smallest, it is interesting to know that it has received and trained its first weaver for one of the enterprising Hill Rajas, and is run entirely by hillmen, whilst last year a number of girl weavers were here taught and trained.

Your Excellency will be interested to know that at the request of the women themselves, a special arrangement has been made in several of these Schools for teaching women and girls.

In the Co-operative Credit Societies movement, the Salvation Army has also taken a leading part, keeping thousands of families together during the recent famine by means of small loans and developing a new feature of this interesting work which we have termed "The Benevolent Baniya."

I may add that our five hundred and twenty-two social and educational institutions provide daily accommodation or assistance for 13,679 persons, while our purely religious work is carried on at some 2,000 different villages and towns. More than 2,000 trained workers are entirely set apart for carrying on these operations.

We are certain, therefore, that in the whispering gallery of India's heart, the kindly sentiments of sympathy voiced by Your Excellency on this occasion will echo and re-echo through her zenanas and bazaars, and will be understood and appreciated by all classes, forming and forging new lines of love, the value of which who can estimate? For shall not the love and loyalty of the mothers of India mean the love and loyalty of her coming generations?

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. C. A. Gillmore, Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment, retires from the 27th proximo.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Troup acts as Imperial Sericulturist, and Mr. R. S. Pearson as Imperial Forest Economist, vice Mr. Caccia, appointed Principal, Dehra Dun Forest College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captains P. G. H. Hogg and G. E. Sopwith are appointed Assistant Engineers, United Provinces, Road branch and Punjab Irrigation, respectively.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J. W. Grant, I.M.S., has one year's leave and Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., six weeks' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. R. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India, Salt and Revenue, has six weeks' leave, Mr. P. C. O'Connor to act, and Mr. W. S. Adie, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, has six months' leave, Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to act.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. W. Daldy has two months' extension of leave at Home.

Mr. R. J. Blackie receives an officiating step, vice Mr. Mathie, granted leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Heslop, Manager, New Beerbhum Coal Co., is appointed to the Board of Examiners, under the Mines Act, vice Mr. W. Miller, on leave.

It is notified that Section 4 of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act 18 of 1908, shall come into force generally for all foreign ships on 1st October next.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineers G. N. Rowe and W. G. Harley are appointed Engineers.

Assistant Engineer G. A. Smeaton resigns from the 12th instant.

LORD KITCHENER may possibly pay a farewell visit to Poona early in September before sailing for China and Japan.

"TRENGWAINTON," Sir Frederick Price's fine property at Ootacamund, has changed hands, the Maharaj Kumarika of Vizianagram being the purchaser for a lakh of Rupees.

## BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

The paper on the Indian Labour Problem, which was read before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on 28th April by Mr. S. H. Freemantle, I.C.S., of the United Provinces, has attracted rather more attention here than its inconclusive generalizations seem to warrant. It will be remembered that the lecturer, in company with Mr Foley of Bengal, was appointed about three years ago to inquire into and report upon the supply of labour for mills, factories and similar industries in Bengal and Upper India, and for the handling of goods in Calcutta and elsewhere. Bombay was entirely outside his purview. In his lecture he confessed that he had no definite information upon the state of the unskilled labour market in this part of India, and also that a voyage of discovery among official blue-books brought no enlightenment. He met on every side the shallow silence of stagnant lagoons. In the circumstances it said more for his hardihood than for his sense of historical accuracy to throw off the "obiter dictum" "that the supply of labour in Bombay has kept pace fairly well with the demand." The resident critic, who carefully notes the existing conditions of trade in this city, will be able to offer good excuse for an anxiety easily aggravated by the most passing allusion to the dominating factor of a very real crisis. In the past few years the coolie has become as much the nightmare of the cotton millowner of Bombay as he ever was of the tea planter of Assam; he is the potential master of the situation; and there are no two ways about it but he is beginning to realise his power.

It is the fashion of foreign economists to postulate unlimited supplies of cheap labour in India. It is a fashion that has little to recommend it to the student of realities. The wave of industrialism which is passing over India has swamped that myth with countless others of an amiable superstition. From nearly every part of India, where there is a demand for labour to launch new industries and maintain those already established, comes the same complaint of extreme difficulty to obtain labour in sufficient quantity. In the Island of Bombay the number of persons employed in the cotton spinning and weaving mills is not much under a lakh and a half, mostly Ghatees; but the mills are by no means the only avenues of lucrative employment for this sturdy class. You will find them predominating in the docks and in the railway yards; they are our navvies, porters, and carters; and no stevedore can hope to make a living without their assistance. The Ghatees are indeed the backbone of our labour supply, and their numbers are by no means unlimited. Besides this they have a Milesian affection for the land on which they were reared. It is the ambition of every Ghatee mill-hand or dock-labourer to get back as soon as he can to his native hills to help the old people at home to cultivate the "khet"; and when the nostalgic fit seizes him no power on earth can restrain him from throwing up his work in the city to return to his village.

There are of course Ghatees who have been born and bred in the city; who have no "khets" to go to and are therefore part of the stationary population. They are by no means an unimportant element, but they do not dominate the situation. This power belongs to the migrants who are still in a large majority. It is true that the cockney Ghatees for the most part seek employment in the mills, and if capitalists had been less greedy of profits and more considerate towards their workpeople in the early days of the industry, they would not now be reduced to a plight at once dangerous and humiliating. The Ghatees hold a very practical faith. They are not trammeled by serious caste prejudices, and their women do not observe "purdah." In these respects they are very much like the Mundahs who migrate so largely to the tea districts. It is, therefore, not difficult to house them. Being in a high degree gregarious they are well content to live in "chawls" two or three storeys high. They are comparatively speaking cleanly in their habits and in all other respects amenable to the decencies and humanities of life. Yet no Bombay Cotton Company ever thought of building coolie lines near the mill, like the jute companies of Calcutta and the tea companies of Assam. It was not for want of room. There was plenty of it when the older mills were projected. But in the all-consuming pursuit of dividends the labourer was left to shift for himself, and with the development of the city he has been pushed further and further from his work.

I have in previous letters expatiated on this unfortunate condition in the relations between employers and employes in the mills, and would not have returned to the subject but for Mr. Freemantle's remark that "a closer connection of the management with the employes would naturally stimulate the provision of suitable dwellings and of schools, the formation of superannuation, pension, and benefit funds and other measures to improve the condition of the worker, and so lead to the establishment of a full and regular supply of labour, and to the prevention of strikes." The Bombay millowner neglected in the past all these means of creating a resident factory population which would make him independent of the emigration of agriculturists. He sees his folly now and is loud in his cry to the Improvement Trust to help him out of his difficulty by building model "chawls" for the accommodation of the very people he sent adrift.

The opening of new docks, the reclamation works in the northern and southern parts of the island, and the extension of the railway goods yards offer much more scope for the employment of Ghatees than was the case twenty years ago when the mills were the principle attraction for the people from the hills in search of work. These counter-attractions can hardly be regarded as temporary. When the new docks and the Port Trust Railway are completed, labour will be required for the building of a Greater Bombay in the Island of Salsette; but granting that the present scarcity of labour in the mills will not endure beyond the completion of the works I have enumerated, the outlook is even with that promise of light extremely gloomy. The pessimist, he avers that the crash will come long before it pierces the lowering clouds, is not without a substantial following of serious-minded men. The hope of salvation for the Bombay cotton industry lies in the forestalling of Japan in China. Towards this end Government are doing the best to stimulate the culture of the better classes of cotton. So far so good; but what of the manufacture? If the labour is wanting, and the little there is is unskilled and discontented, this raw cotton will be exported for manufacture, perchance to Japan itself. We know that our labour forces not as numerous and as skillful as we should like it, and the worst of it is the capitalists themselves are largely to blame for this condition, and they are at their wit's end to know how to repair the selfish neglect of the past.

There are critics who would have us to believe that last year's strikes were all due to the pernicious influence of seditious politicians desirous of overturning the British 'raj'. He would be a fool who accepted this assertion as gospel truth. The Ghatee labourers were disaffected long before the campaigns of sedition began. They knew little about politics and cared less; what they did know was that they were being sweated by their Parsee and Bhatia employers. And, regarding the Government as 'ma bap,' they could not understand why, instead of righting things according to their ideas of justice, the Sircar on the contrary sent police to support the tyrannical exactions of their oppressors. In this condition they were the ready instruments of nefarious agitators, but any other excuse than the imprisonment of Tilak, would have been good enough for them to give way to lawlessness. The Ghatees, illiterate though they be, are far from being ignorant; they have sufficient intelligence to appreciate the advantage to themselves of a scarcity of labour, and sufficient sturdiness to secure it by strikes and other familiar weapons which are employed by labour all over the world in its conflict with capital. Education will teach them less crude and more effective methods warfare, and that is why nine-tenths of the millowners in this city are utterly insincere in the protestations they make from time to time of their desire to see the mill-hands educated. That they would like to see the labour force comfortably housed in close proximity to the mills I grant you; it would encourage the growth of a resident factory population—but that they will welcome the spread of even primary education among these people is bunkum. Although I have by no means exhausted the subject, I think you will agree that I have written enough to explain the extreme sensitiveness of local employers to any kind of criticism of their relations with their employes. Mr. Freemantle did not tell us anything we did not know; yet he has been able to move us deeply. He touched us on the raw.

## DIET AND THE DRINK HABIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That there is a tremendous increase in the manufacture and consumption of alcoholic beverages, is a fact with which those who have investigated the subject are well acquainted. This is especially true in India.

The chief reason why alcohol, in its various forms and numerous disguises is sought for by so many, is that mankind has a craving for intoxicants which comes nearer being satisfied by alcohol than by any other substance. The idea is very prevalent that it is necessary to take a stimulant. Because a peg relieves the craving and produces a sensation of well-being and apparent ability to do better work for the time, many conclude that it is essential to use some form of alcoholic beverage in order to keep well and do good work while living in India. The idea does not seem to occur that perhaps the craving for alcohol is unnatural, that there is a cause for this craving which if removed would at once do away with the apparent necessity for alcohol and all the evils resulting from its use.

I shall not deal with the effect of large or small doses of alcohol; let it suffice to say that science has amply demonstrated that so small a dose as a teaspoonful of alcohol has a decidedly detrimental effect upon the body. Alcohol is not a food; for it imparts no nourishment to the body: neither is it a stimulant; for its real effect is that of a depressant, even in small doses. Its use as a medicine is in no way essential, and when so taken hinders recovery and diminishes the power to resist disease.

What causes the craving for intoxicants, and what can be done to remove the cause? This is the most important problem confronting the temperance worker. If we remove the causes for this craving, we shall, thereby, remove the demand for alcohol.

The most prominent effect of alcohol, for which it is largely taken, though unknown to the individual, is lowering of blood pressure, thus relieving the high tension and the symptoms consequent thereto, from which so many suffer in these days of high living and sedentary habits. The headache, nervous irritability, all-gone feeling in the stomach, etc., to which alcohol gives almost immediate relief, is due to this action of lowering the blood pressure, thus relieving temporarily internal congestion. This apparently good result is secured by paralysing an important set of nerve centres in the brain and spinal cord. And if this paralysing effect is continued day after day, permanent and irreparable damage is done.

But when the individual discovers that alcohol will relieve these very unpleasant symptoms of increased blood pressure, he will be likely to resort to it again when they return. Gradually the need becomes more frequent, and an ever increased dose is required to produce satisfactory results. Thus the habit becomes established, and is based upon a physiological action, which to the uninitiated is apparently beneficial.

What causes this increase of blood pressure? Briefly stated, it is due to certain poisonous substances circulating in the blood, which through their irritating effect produce a contraction of the small blood vessels and force the blood back upon the heart and internal organs, producing a passive congestion of these parts and requiring an increased effort of the heart to supply the tissues with the required amount of blood for its nutrition. The increased tension thus set up in the blood vessels disturbs many of the important vital functions of the body, and gives rise to a variety of unpleasant symptoms, from which alcohol gives relief so long as its narcotising effect is maintained upon the nerve centres.

It is evident from the foregoing, that the most rational method of dealing with this condition is to clear the body of the responsible poisons, and keep from introducing more. The following is a list of articles used as food and drink which contain substances having the detrimental effect before mentioned, and which, it may be said, are direct causes for the alcohol craving: Flesh food of all kinds contains from 6 to 70 grains of these poisons a pound; tea, 75 grains; coffee, 70 grains; spices, condiments, and tobacco are identical in effect to the above.

In countries where meats and highly seasoned foods are used, alcoholic beverages are also freely used. On this point, Dr. D. H. Kress has said: "It is becoming more and more apparent that reformatory measures pertaining to diet must be set in motion in order to wipe out or even mitigate in an appreciable degree, the sale of alcoholic drinks. My observations have led me to conclude that so long as people eat as they do, they will drink as they do."

The Salvation Army in England finds it essential to adopt a vegetarian diet in its Inebriate Home, in order to secure the best results. The Working Men's Home, of Chicago, an institution dealing with thousands of inebriates each year, follows a strictly vegetarian dietary.

In contrast to this is the lunch counter of the public house, where foods are served free with the object of creating thirst for liquor. On these tables you will find all kinds of meats, pickles, spiced and highly seasoned foods.

This speaks for itself and should form a striking argument for those who wish to avoid the craving for alcohol. These facts have led to certain experiments upon individuals having the craving for alcohol, and it is found that these individuals lose this craving for alcohol when placed upon a meat-free, plain, non-stimulating diet consisting of cereals, fruits, nuts, and vegetables, properly prepared. In some obstinate cases it is necessary to use an exclusive fruit diet for two or three weeks, which will invariably do away with the craving for alcohol, as it removes the cause.

The writer having had several years' experience in mission work in some of the largest cities in America, and dealing with many cases of inebriety in his medical practice, has yet to meet the first case of inebriety in a strict vegetarian or fruitarian who also eschews spices and tobacco. On the other hand, he has seen individuals redeemed from the curse of inebriety by adopting a vegetarian regime.

Through ignorance of these principles, many a mother is laying the foundation at the family table that will drive the son or the daughter to drink and to a drunkard's grave. The simple fruits, grains, nuts, and tender vegetables properly prepared are the most conducive to a temperate life, and supply all the requirements for mind and body. This is man's original and natural diet.—Yours, etc.,

H. C. MENKEL, M. D.

Mussoorie Sanitarium.

## SELECTION BOARD FOR INDIAN ARMY.

### Possible Constitution.

There appear to be strong grounds says the "C. and M. Gazette" for concluding that it has been decided to from a Selection Board in India as at Home for the selection of officers for the higher grades. The question arises: What would be the most suitable composition for such a board? As it will deal only with officers, of the Indian Army, one view is that it should consist only of Indian Army officers, on the grounds that these from long local experience are best qualified to form an opinion. Others would prefer to see a board consisting of the holders for the time being of certain high appointments. Again it is pointed out that a board very suitably composed to select an officer for the command of a regiment would not be equally suitably constituted to select an officer for the command of a division, for in the latter case the members of the board might themselves be candidates. The solution probably lies in the direction of having a large and representative board, no member of which would have a vote in the case of an officer who was senior to himself. Such a board might suitably consist of the Chief of the Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, the two Army Commanders, the Divisional and Brigade Commanders of the candidate, and the Military Secretary, the final decision in each case naturally lying with the Commander-in-Chief.

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FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 5 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 315 Hindus and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras making a total of 399. The death-rate was 40·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Small pox, 2; fevers, 116; bowel complaints, 60; and other causes, 221.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

GERMAN IMPERIAL FINANCES.

Notwithstanding the German Government's urgent need of fresh resources to meet the heavy deficit due, in the first place to the great inflation of the naval estimates, to increased expenditure for army and civil service purposes and other demands, the Finance Reform Committee of the Reichstag, which has been sitting now for the last six months, has done nothing but reject one after another of the direct taxation proposals of the Government. The official "North-German Gazette" characterizes the situation as "painfully serious," and declares that the reform of the Imperial finances is expected from the Reichstag by the people, and must be carried forthwith. On May 13, there was a stormy meeting of the Committee when Herr Pansche, the National Liberal chairman of the Committee, resigned office and left the Committee room. The National Liberal and Radical Deputies on the Committee also refused to take any further part in the proceedings. Herr Pansche, who is also one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, denies however that the Committee as a whole is responsible for the present deadlock and declares that his present action is due to the dilatory tactics pursued by the Conservatives, the Centre and thier minor allies who constantly overrule his decisions and cannot be brought to any definite decision upon the question of tobacco taxation. This is a very important electioneering factor more especially affecting the National Liberal and Radical Deputies whose constituencies comprise more than 200,000 tobacco workers. Hence the fight in Committee on this proposal alone is prolonged and bitter. The fact is that the German Deputies and people, though believing that Germany is able to pay her way and ought to pay it and that financial reform, including the abolition of the Government loan system of meeting deficits, cannot be brought to face the additional £25,000,000 a year of new taxation which the Government declares to be absolutely necessary. Every class in fact rejects the burden proposed to be placed on it and desires to shift it upon the shoulders of somebody else. First the death duties were shelved by the Committee's acceptance of a scheme favoured by the Chancellor's supporters for the "eventual" taxation of property. Then the gas and electricity taxes were withdrawn in face of the determined opposition which they encountered, while the bar wine and tobacco taxes are meeting with no less disfavour and have still to be dealt with. In short, the Government has not yet been able to get from the Reichstag a penny of the money for which it asks—nevertheless the Reichstag a very few weeks ago voted without debate the many naval estimates submitted by the Government. There has been some talk of throwing overboard Herr Sydow, the German Finance Minister, as a sort of political Jonah, but his disappearance would bring no relief, could not calm the troubled waters in which German finance is tossing. It is possible that the Reichstag may take a longer holiday than usual at Whitsundtide, or in fact not resume its legislative labours until the Finance Committee presents its report. There are rumours even of a dissolution but this expedient would be unwelcome to a large number of deputies who do not feel sure of retaining the confidence of their constituents in such a case. Within the last few weeks the coalition or "bloc" supporting Prince Bulow in the Reichstag, has at some moments been somewhat wavering in its allegiance and reports were freely circulated that the Prince had threatened to resign if the Government's Finance Bill were not passed by the Reichstag before Whitsuntide. He has in fact used the threat of resignation with good effect before now. But after all it is to the Emperor and the Federal Council and not to the Reichstag that the Imperial Chacellor is responsible and there is that Prince Bulow enjoys the confidence of his Imperial Master in any less degree than before. Everything points to the contrary and notably the telegram addressed to him last week on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday in which the Emperor said: "I hope your time-tried services may long be spared to your Emperor and the Empire." At the same time the Imperial Chancellor was the recipient of congratulatory telegrams, letters and addresses from every part of the Empire. Recent political events have all tended to increase his prestige in the domain of international politics and it would certainly be difficult to find a successor fit in all respects to replace him in the Chancellorship.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

## SPECIAL FORM OF TILLAGE.

### Lesson for Indian Cultivators.

The raising of crops in India is largely dependent upon an adequate rainfall; failing which, resort must be had to artificial irrigation; and if there are no canals on any other sources of water-supply, there is a failure of crops, with famine, distress, and much loss of life, human and animal. How to raise crops, with a limited rainfall is a matter that should interest the Indian cultivator. As usual, says the "Englishman," we have to turn to the United States of America to show us the way; and "Dry Farming" is the phrase that represents the adaptation of agriculture to soils where the average rainfall is not sufficient for ordinary farming. There are three courses open in this form of farming, viz., special crops, artificial irrigation, and a special form of tillage. The first and second are resorted to in India under the stress of a deficient rainfall; but the third is, as far as we are aware, unknown in this country. This consists in deep ploughing and frequent pulverising of the top soil out of, as well as during, the growing season. It is based upon the principle that the moisture falling in the form of rain or snow may sink into the earth if the soil be loosened, so that there shall be kept above that moistened bed a close fine blanket of dust that shall prevent evaporation. It is also necessary for the furrows to be at right angles to the prevailing winds. Unfortunately for India and her wretchedly poor cultivators, this means special machinery—powerful steam ploughs, press drills to plant the seed deep, and pulverising harrows. One American farmer tells us how he ploughed twelve inches deep, and had raised thirty-five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of corn, and generous crops of rough feed on each acre, along with a profitable fruit orchard, upon a rainfall of less than fifteen inches annually. In consequence, the land has risen in value. Land that was a drug in the market eight years ago at two dollars an acre sails for ten to twenty-five dollars. Homestead entries have run into thousands. It is perhaps too much to expect the average "rayat" to do this kind of thing; but it is within the power of rich zemindars and landholders to carry out such an experiment, and thereby to increase the yielding power of their lands.

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FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

In an address delivered in Bombay a few nights ago by Mr. H. E. E Procter, in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the speaker had something to say on the old question of commercial morality. Mr. Procter rightly enough stigmatised bribery as one of the most immoral things in business life, and yet said he it was most common in Bombay. Mr. Procter is businessman enough to know that Bombay in this matter does not stand alone, and he said so. It is a deplorable fact that bribery and corruption, not only in the ordinary channels of trade but in almost every walk of life in India, is widespread. Take the railways for example. There are scores and scores of railway officials whose fine houses, snug banking accounts, and worldly prosperity generally, are certainly not created out of incom honestly earned. These men are thieves year in and year out. There is no other name for them. They are the respectable blackguards of society, simply because they are not found out in a way that can make them the subjects of a criminal prosecution. I was talking the other day to a man in Bombay who sometimes supplies certain materials to railways. The story he told me was a shameful one; and I have not the slightest doubt it was true. The whole matter is one of common knowledge among men who know the inner working of these things; and I challenge any railway official in India to deny what I say. I don't assert that all railway officials are corrupt; but I do assert that many of them are. What is wanted is a railway man in India with the moral courage to tackle this evil let the consequences to others and to himself be what they may. It is not want of knowledge that bars the way; simply want of initiative-moral courage—or clean-handedness in those who are in a position to investigate and move. Minor railway officials have their own sources of corruption. I think it would pay some of our Indian Railway Companies to investigate very carefully the "modus operandi" which governs the transit of goods from the terminii in the ports to stations, up-country. The Hindu and Mahomedan traders are fully alive to the commercial advantages of low freights, and they have their own means of getting them quite apart from scheduled rates. I am inclined to think it would pay the Railway companies to spend some thousands of rupees in overhauling their goods "personnel." Every railway man knows, too, how wagon accommodation is arranged. A high railway official once told me that it was impossible to stop this wagon accommodation scandal. All kinds of checks, he assured me, had been tried without any tangible result. It certainly sounds a little hopeless when you find a man—who certainly ought to know—talking in this way. As for other public departments the less said about them the better. The Cawnpore case, which cropped up a little time ago, was typical of hundreds. Merchants themselves would naturally like to do business without bribery; but as things now stand they have either got to let the business go or put up with a custom which governs everything. Instead of simply putting up with it, some of them think it better to make a science of it. If they can only get hold of a man empowered to spend some other man's money why not turn him into a thief at once, if he is not one already. It is the simplest way. It saves a lot of time and gets the business through. "Where do I come in?" is the dominant mental attitude of the modern man. So far, as Bret suggested long long ago, our civilization "is" a failure. Common honesty isn't worth a damn. If a man doesn't feather his nest more fool he. That very often is the top notch in our sentiment of to-day. And it is just about as execrable a sentiment as well can be. It is not a new sentiment certainly; but then we pride ourselves on the idea that the world is getting better. Perhaps it is; but there is still lots of room for improvement.

Mr. Procter observed, "Many men would say that it was wrong to take and give bribes, but that as long as others did it, they too must do it, otherwise their business would suffer." This, he remarked was not a fair line of argument. It is only logical to assume that Mr. Procter himself sternly sets his face against bribery. He is the head of one of the most successful businesses in Bombay—or India, for that matter. The logical conclusion is that business need not necessarily suffer if bribes are not given and taken, and Mr. Procter is therefore justified in saying that the contrary view is not a fair line of argument. But there is another line of argument. It can be proved that plenty of firms which do work on a bribery basis, do not thereby necessarily succeed. This cuts into the domain of mere self-interest; but it may serve to suggest that after all is said and done, bribery is not an infallible way to "success." If the path of honesty in business is strewn with the bleached bones of those who have fainted and fallen by the way; the path of bribery and corruption has likewise its wrecks of the overwhelmed. Putting all ethical considerations on one side for the moment, it is just as well to see the two pictures.—X. in "Capital."

## G. I. P. R. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE following in the report of the G. I. P. R Mechanics' Institute:—The present number of members is as under: Private members, 17; Employee members, 161; total 178 which is an increase of 11 members as compared with the previous year, viz., Private members 1 and Employee members 10.

The Billiard Room with its two tables continues to be well patronized; the amount realised was Rs. 1,013-15-6 against Rs. 932 in 1907.

In the Reading Room further improvements have been made, and the balcony adjoining has been decorated, furnished, and converted into a ladies' reading and meeting room.

The Institute, though provided with a small permanent library, receives books as required from the Central Circulating Library at Victoria Terminus; and additional advantages have recently been secured.

Entertainments have been held as under during the year which were well attended and proved very successful. Aug. 28th, 1908: Dance; Nov. 14th, 1908: Soiree; Jan. 14th, 1909: Fancy Dress Ball; Feb. 9th, 1909: Concert, Entertainment and Dance; Feb. 18th, 1909: Concert, Entertainment and Dance; Mar. 25th, 1909: Promenade, Concert and Dance; April 22nd, 1909: and Fancy Dress Ball.

The performances of the G. I. P. Vol. (1st Battalion) Band on Thursday evenings in the Garden have been much appreciated. Friends, not members of the Institute, are welcome at these recitals.

During the Session, Instructional Classes were held in:— (1.) Applied Mechanics; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Machine Drawing and Construction; (4) Elementary English.

The first-mentioned was conducted by Mr. J. Lewis, Chief Draughtsman, Carriage and Wagon Department. 14 students were under instruction and 8 sat for the examination, the following being successful:—1st prize, H. L. Pennock; 2nd prize G. L. Catley; and 3rd prize D. Gomes. Homework prize, D. Gomes; and Teachers' prize D. Gomes.

This class was examined by Mr. A. E. Williams, Chief Draughtsman, Loco. Department.

The Electricity and Magnetism Class was taken in hand by Mr. J. Lewis. 13 students attended the lectures and 7 students sat for the examination with the following result:—1st prize, D. Gomes; 2nd prize, L. G. Orr; 3rd prize, J. R. Goodser; Homework prize, D. Gomes; Teachers' prize, L. G. Orr, Mr. W. Darby, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, examined this class.

The classes in Machine Construction and Drawing were attended by 28 students, Mr. W. Leech of the C. and W. Department taking charge. 11 students sat for the examination. The following being successful in obtaining honors:—1st prize, G. L Catley; 2nd prize, D. Gomes; 3rd prize, H. B. Furbisher; and Homework prize, D. Gomes.

The Examiner in this case was Mr. A. Herbert, Works Manager, Loco. Department.

The special prize offered by the Loco. Superintendent for the student obtaining the best aggregate results has been gained by D. Gomes.

The special prize offered by the Car, and Wagon Superintendent for the best kept notebook of the lectures has been divided between I. R. Goodser and D. Gomes.

The English Class was conducted by Mr. Rizack, and the following lads were judged as having shown progress, and have been awarded prizes:—Gopal Yesso, Paul Fernandes, Paul F. Murzelo, and Gossiba Hurry.

The prize distribution will take place in November next, when a Soiree will be held to inaugurate the session, 1909-10.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### GOLF.

#### Ooty Ladies Championship.

#### TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP WIN FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

At Ootacamund in the Ladies Championship yesterday, Miss Morgan beat Mrs. Marjoribanks, after a close game, by 3 up and 2 to play, thus retaining her title.

The Team Championship produced a magnificent struggle. There was some very good golf and Madras wrested the Cup from the holders, but only by the narrowest of a margin, the matches won on either side being equal, the result was in favour of Madras by 2 holes.

### PARSEE GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

Saturday, June 19th.—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, June 20th.—Literal (M. L.) C. Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, June 26th.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, June 27th.—Liberal (Esplanade) C. Club, on the Parsee Gymknana ground.

Saturday, July 3rd.—Mahomedan Cricket Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, July 4th.—Young Zoroastrian C. Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, July 10th.—Sir J J. P. B. Instn, C. C., on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, July 11th.—Persian Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, July 17th,—B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C., on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, July 18th.—Hindoo Gymkhana, on the Hindoo Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, July 24th.—Wilson College Gymkhana, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, July 25th.—John Bright Cricket Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, July 31st.—New High School C. Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, August 1st.—Imperial Cricket Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, August 7th.—Bombay Gymkhana, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, August 8th.—Islam Gymkhana, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, August 14th.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, August 15th.—Alliance Cricket Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, August 21st.—Fort and Proprietary H. School Cricket Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, August 22nd.—Islam Gymkhana (Return), on the Islam Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, August 28th.—Bombay Gymkhana (Return), on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Sunday, August 29th.—Hindoo Gymkhana (Return), on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Monday, August 30th.—Parsee Baronet C. Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Saturday, September 4th.—Municipal C. Club, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 6th, 7th and 8th.—Parsees vs. Presidency, on the Poona Gymkhana ground.

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 16th, 17th and 18th.—Parsees. vs. Hindoes, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.—Winners vs. Presidency, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

### POLO IN AMERICA.

#### An Open Galloping Game.

The visit of a team from Meadowbrook Club says the "Globe" as challengers for the cup which was brought to England in 1886, and has remained here ever since, naturally draws our attention to the present state of the game in America.

The development of polo in America has been on very similar lines to that of English polo. In America the game is ruled by an association; in England after our less systematic fashion, by the committee of a club. The rules are however, very similar, and tend to become more alike with each fresh revision. The governing body of the American game have, however, avoided the tendency to over-legislation, to make too many rules and those too minute, which is the chief danger to polo in England. Many years ago Mr. John Watson saw this tendency and warned polo players against it.

The American players like an open galloping game, and they have never adopted our off-side rule, which whatever its advantages, in some ways tends to stickiness, except in very first-rate games. For a long time stick crooking was not permitted, but the experience of the last international tournaments in 1902 convinced the American players that the practice was an improvement, and it has been adopted into the American rules with the same restriction which was added to our stick crooking rules a few years ago—that a player may only crook the stick of an opponent when the latter was in the act of striking the ball.

Another difference from ours the American rules have made lately. They have, in common with the Indian Polo Association, made the periods of play shorter than those prescribed in the Hurlingham rules. Each period is six minutes, as against ten with us. One of the leading men in the association told me that they hoped that this would add to the popularity of the game by favouring a less expensive type of pony, and it is partly for this reason that many people have advocated a similar reduction in the length of our periods.

There is also another important difference in the rules for penalties inflicted for fouls. In England our penalties are the free hit at the offender's goal from fifty yards, and to send the offenders behind their goal line. In America the penalties are deductions from the offenders goal score. There are objections to both systems. Our penalties spoil the game by vexatious interruptions, the American are often, except in the case of very closely matched teams, not penalties at all.

I have noted, however, that with the appointment of official umpires the claims for fouls and the penalties inflicted have decreased. I am inclined to believe that with official umpires our system of penalties is the better, but with amateur umpires the American, It will be seen that where the rules differ the American seem to encourage a freer, bolder, more galloping game than ours, and this is in effect the result. One effect it has certainly had, and that is that the American players are quicker in their stroke than our players, and it was this more than any other one quantity which enabled them to hold their own against our picked ponies and players in 1902.

In another point of play they surpassed many of us. Their combination or team play was excellent, better, in fact, than that of some of our teams. The latter were "all star" teams and the varicus, members did not fit in to each other's play, and the English combination in two out of the three matches left much to be desired. When Messrs. Cowdin, Agassiz, M. and L. Waterbury were playing together no Rugby team could have combined better, but with Mr. Foxhall Keene, a brilliant player who fits in with no team, they played a more independent game, and were beaten for pace. The American ponies were outclassed when it came to galloping. In practice, except in the matter of ponies, the American team of 1902 were under few disadvantages, and apparently found the change of rules no difficulty, although on several occasions the umpiring left a good deal to be desired.

It may be possible to discern a difference between English and American polo in their own countries and on their own grounds. In England the difference we see when the visiting team are playing is merely between the form of the players and the pace of the ponies. But this time, with Mr. Whitney over here, there will be no mistake made about the ponies, and bearing in mind the quality of the play we saw in 1902, and the fact that Mr. L. Waterbury if he has improved with time and practice, as most first-rate polo players do, is probably the best "No. 4" in either country, the Meadowbrook team ought to make a very close fight for the Cup indeed.

## THE SCHOOLMASTER IN FICTION.

IN France, just now, politics and pedagogy are more closely connected than they should be: but there, as elsewhere, the authority of the schoolmaster is, while it lasts, so undeniable, his speech so deliberate and privileged, that it is perhaps hardly surprising that his pupils, on gaining their liberty, should often amuse a sympathetic world with an exaggerated picture of petty ambition, meanness, and revenge. In many cases the caricature is a fair enough retort for unfair treatment suffered in boyhood at the hands of a bully or a fool; but our experience has been unfortunate if we have no memories of genuine sympathy and helpfulness on the part of one, at least, of our teachers. Most novelists appear anxious to correct the impression produced by the ridicule of the pedagogue with other and more kindly portraits. This is as it should be. The teaching profession has no monopoly of failure, and its members work hard (for teaching is hard work, at all who have tried it know)—and often with no adequate security for the future, and little chance of advancement.

As a rule, the principal is more hardly treated in fiction and on the stage than his assistants; the very name of usher, which is equivalent to the French "huissier," and the old Scotch term "janitor," now suggests duties more suited to the boy who cleans the boots than to a schoolmaster.

Goldsmith has told us of his melancholy experiences as an usher at Peckham Academy, and his case was apparently by no means exceptional. The interview in the "Vicar of Wakefield" between George Primrose and his cousin is a harsh indictment of the degrading conditions under which too many undermasters had to work in the eighteenth century: "I have been an usher at a boarding-school myself, and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be underturnkey in Newgate. I was up early and late. I was browbeat by the master, hated for my ugly face by the mistress, worried by the boys." Yet the term is ancient and honourable enough, an "ostiarius," or undermaster, being provided for by Statutes of Winchester College, though the reason for its use is by no means plain, as the undermaster of a great school was from the first qualified to rule with dignity in the absence of his superior. Smollett sketches the usher of his day with sympathy more than once. Roderick Random, for instance, was bullied by Mr. Syntax, who was afterwards treated as he deserved, and got all his book-learning from the undermaster; and when he and Strap set out on their wanderings they were fairly fleeced by the smiling old pedagogue who quoted Horace, and made out a long bill for board and lodging with equal urbanity and cheerfulness. In "Peregrine Pickle," too, Mr. Jennings, who had been "obliged by the scandalous administration of fortune to act in the character of an inferior teacher," is very favourably contrasted with the "illiterate German quack" who acted as principal, and owed all the success of his school to the duty-loving usher. A notable instance of the schoolmaster in real life becoming real to later generations by the help of fiction is to be found in the case of Eugene Aram, which was adapted with such success by Lytton and by Tom Hood: and a somewhat similar topic was used by Stirling in his drama, "The Gold Mine, or the Miller of Grenoble," in which Eusebe Noel the schoolmaster of Bont-du-Monde, murders Rabisson, the knife-grinder, for his secret of the mine.

The old-time dependence of learning upon patronage is delightfully illustrated by Scott in his picture of Dominie Sampson, and with less sympathy by Charles Kingsley in "Westward Ho!" in which Vindex Brimblecombe, the master of Bideford Grammer School, is made to cut a very sorry figure. The inimitable Jedediah Cleishbotham, "schoolmaster and Parish clerk of Gandercleugh," with his frank confession as to the "modicum of refreshment" with which he was "wont to recruit nature" after the fatigues of his school, and of his quaint display of vanity and condescension in admitting the reader to his confidence, has by this time achieved immortality along with the "Tales of My Landlord." Other estimable men have been as fond as was the Dominie of the "dribble of drink," and not always with equally satisfactory results. By the side of his talkative old patron. Mr. Pattieson, with his "delicate frame of body and a mind ambitious of some higher distinction than that of being the tyrant of childhood," becomes shadowy without losing his attractiveness, though it must be admitted that he seems to come very near being a failure in his profession.

But we must turn to Dickens for the fullest collection of schoolmaster types. Like Balzac in precision variety and range of portraiture Dickens provides us with ample material for discussing the question of the private school as it appealed to him. It appears pretty certain that his account of Dotheboys Hall, though not, as he says, intended to apply to any particular man or school, was in some points, at least, so near facts that the original of "Squeers" was ruined, and died not long after the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby." The school had previously been very successful, and the boys seem to have been treated decently, "and fed as well as could be expected for £20 a year." Moreover, some of Dickens' information came from an ex-usher who presumably had a grievance against his old employer. But whatever exaggeration there may have been in the picture, there was evidently a great deal in Yorkshire schools at that time which needed altering, and "Nicholas Nickleby" was largely responsible for the improvement. In "Dombey and Son," that egregious old humbug Dr. Blimber, whose young gentlemen were expected to produce "mental green peas at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round," represents a type that can hardly be called extinct even to-day though things are much better than they were; and "Mr. Feeder, B.A." is by no means a solitary instance of an assistant becoming the son-in-law and successor to his principal. Among what may be called neutral types of the schoolmaster are Bradley Headstone, the reserved, mechanical-minded teacher in "Our Mutual Friend," whom fierce jealousy impels to the murder and sudden death and McChoakumchild, who reeked with ill-digested knowledge: "if he had only learnt a little less, how infinitely better he might have taught much more." Old Cheeseman is a friendly portrait, but the Mr. Marton who befriends Little Nell and her grandfather is kinder yet; and what could be more pleasant than the sketch that Dickens draws of Dr. Strong's devotion to his young wife, and to his endless work of digging up roots for the great projected Dictionary?

## NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the New East India Press Company, Limited, was held on Saturday last at the registered office of the Company at No. 3 Tamarind lane, Fort. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided on the occasion. The Directors' report stated:—"From the balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account, it will be observed, that the Company has during the year, made a very small profit, which, your Directors beg to report, is due, partly to there being no combination at some of the working centers of the Company and to the keen competition in the trade and partly to the unsatisfactory crop of the season. Your Directors have the pleasure to inform you, that at their request, the Secretaries and Treasurers, with their usual generosity, have given up half of the commission earned by them during the year under report, and the same will be carried forward to next year's account. Your Directors, with your sanction, propose to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share to be paid out of the equalization of dividend fund account of the Company. You are requested to confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soonderdas, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, as an additional Director. Two of your Directors, Messrs Lalji Naranji and Lalji Virji, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election."

The report was adopted and Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Lalji Virji were re-elected.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 31st May.

94. To-day Monday the 31st Instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 5-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

## MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

### SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 25.—Empire Day was celebrated in Secunderabad in very loyal fashion, the Union Jack was seen flying on several of the leading firms' premises and almost all public offices and European shops were closed for the day. The "Daily Mail" Empire Shooting competition took place, but there were not very many competitors, due no doubt to the absence of some of the troops from the station. Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk had a large party of guests to witness sports in the afternoon at the Futteh Maidan, and some excellent events were provided by H. H. the Nizam's troops, and it was a great disappointment that His Highness did not attend as preparations were made for his reception on a grand scale. His Excellency the Prime Minister and Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk were amongst those present, as also a large number of officers from Secunderabad, Trimulghery, Bolarum, etc. It was a very warm afternoon and when the first event took place it was about 6 o'clock and quite light, but the heat seemed to affect the sportsmen considerably, as they were not in their usual form. Lieut. Habubookker won the Target Tent-Pegging competition, Sub-Lieut. Green being 2 points behind. In "Tent-Pegging made difficult" Sub-Lieut. V. Bayley came first and Nawab Afsur Yar Jung second. It was a pity the latter's lance dropped out of his hand, as having tied in the first round they were running a second time and it was interesting to know he would have scored after it. The Variety Stakes, the event which seemed to the spectators the most difficult on the card, required competitors to ride to a revolving target dummy and shoot at it with a revolver charged with wax bullets, and placing the revolver in the holster, ride round a flag and drawing the sword cut at a sheep, then thrust the sword into a dummy marked with a bull's eye, centre and outer over the heart, leaving the sword in the dummy, finishing by riding round a flag and picking up a lance fixed in the ground taking a peg. Lieutenant Kassim Ali Khan won this, making 25 points and was the only competitor who scored points outside the revolver, and Lieut. Mahomed Ali Mirza scored second place with 24 points. By the time this event was concluded the light failed, so only one other item was gone through, called the Musical Chair event, for which there were several entries. Instead of chairs ponies were placed at intervals and to the music of the band the 13 men mounted the ponies till all but two were put out, and considerable amusement was caused when, tired out, the two left struggled on, the prize was divided between them.

The Empire Dance given by the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles last night was a great success in spite of the other events during the day, and the headquarters grounds never looked brighter, being beautifully lighted and decorated for the occasion. Over 200 persons must have been there and the huge drugget which was stretched and polished for dancing on was crowded with energetic dancers who did not cease till the small hours of the morning. The Band of the H. V. Rifles played lively dance music and the refreshments, which were supplied by Messrs Leahy and Co., were all that could be desired. Volunteer Chamarette was M. C. and Sergeant-Instructor Shaw with Sergeant-Instructor James, Sergeant Oldbury, Trooper Gannon and Volunteer Anderson, the members of the Committee are to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements. Amongst those present were Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Pendlebury (Commandant), Major and Mrs. Duxbury, Captain Pile, Messrs. Prideaux, Pendlebury Ruddle and many others.

### TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 22nd May.—As a result of the Chalai Riot appeals, Mr. C. S. Swaminatha Sastri, B. A., B. L., Assitant Superintendent of Police, who was the investigating officer of the riot case and eight other Policemen have been ordered by the High Court to be prosecuted for suppression of evidence and fabrication of false evidence and for omission to produce a document before a Court. All the men were arrested under a warrant issued to the Superintendent of Police by the High Court. Mr. Swaminatha Sastri has been released on bail on his furnishing personal security for Rs. 5,000. Some of these Policemen are arraigned on charges of torture, unlawful detention in custody of a respectable and wealthy gentleman, and the case is now going on before the First Class Magistrate at Quilon. At the request of the trying Magistrate, the High Court have ordered the men accused in the case on his file to be detained in Quilon till the case is over and to be thereafter produced before the local First Class Magistrate for trial. Mr. Swaminatha Sastri was brought before the local First Class Magistrate who has ordered him to appear again on the 2nd June on the ground that that Magistrate has not been furnished with a copy of the High Court judgments and other papers to enable him to proceed according to law. Mr. K. Nagappan Nair, B.A., B.L., Sirkar Vakil attached to the local District and Sessions Court, has been deputed to conduct the prosecution of Mr. Swaminatha Sastri.

Miss Mary Constance Poonen, who is the daughter of Dr. E. Poonen, Surgeon, of the General Hospital, and who took a creditable pass in the recent B. A. Examination, has been given a scholarship of £200 per year by His Highness's Government to enable her to study Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

### BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 23rd May:—Two men of the 1st Sherwood Foresters named Elliot and Stephens, are at present in military custody, having been handed over by the Station Police, on a charge of having attempted to break into the premises of Messrs Barton Son and Co. of South Parade, on Friday morning about one o'clock. During the night the firm's watchman heard unusual sounds, and after investigation he gave the alarm to the Police that a burglary was being attempted. He reported that two soldiers were the intruders, and on a search being made by the Police a couple of pairs of ammunition boots, a Service cap, both bearing the numbers of a Regiment were found on a roof in close proximity to the shopt The accused are said to have run away, but were subsequently arrested by the Police at 3 30 a.m. while trying to hide themselves in the compound of St. Mark's Church. The men have been remanded pending Police investigation.

A team, consisting of 20 men of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, yesterday fired at Hebbal for the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Rifle Competition. Teams can enter a maximum of 40 men for the Competition, the aggregate of the best 8 men of the team firing on the day of the match being taken to decide the competition. The shooting took place between 7 and 10 a.m. yesterday, the weather being fine, except that the wind was a bit strong and variable, and this made big scores difficult to obtain. The best eight men in the team scored a total of 692 points, giving an average per man of 86·5.

Bangalore, 27th May.—Mr. G. Hume Wright, Justice of the Peace, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Colour-Sergeant Sefton, Sherwood Foresters was charged with doing a rash and negligent act in causing the death of the boy, Coopoosawmy. by shooting him with a rifle. The Magistrate attributes the death to the accident of the boy suddenly into the line of fire when accused fired, but he finds accused guilty of the culpable rashness and considers, that the negligence of accused's act is deserving condign punishment. He accordingly sentenced the accused to six weeks' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 51, or to six weeks' further simple imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

### MALABAR.

Calicut, 22nd May:—The death occurred here on Tuesday, from failure of the heart's action, of Rev. Fr. J. B. Polse, S J., Fiscal Advocate of the Episcopal Curia, Procurator of the Mangalore Mission and Director of the Codialbail Press. He was returning from Kodaikanal, whither he had been for the benefit of his health, and being found seriously ill on arrival at Calicut was immediately conveyed to the parochial house, but in spite of everything possible being done, he passed away in a few hours.

This evening, at the Warehouse of Mr. Ally Baramy, a leading Moplah merchant, and in the presence of several hundreds of persons, mostly Moplahs, Mr. Travers Phillips, District Police Superintendent, presented the gold bracelet awarded to the little Moplah lad Moideen, who had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the recapture of Viran, who had broken out of Jail. Mr. Phillips made a short speech, in the course of which he said that while strangers believed the Moplahs to be a barbarous and a bloodthirsty lot, his own experience had led him to esteem them. Moideen was the first Moplah to receive a Government reward in public for meritorious service rendered, but it was to be hoped he would not be the last.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING FASHIONS FROM VIENNA.

With the advent of May the muslin gown begins to make its appearance, writes a Viennese lady. Here in Vienna, as a rule all the pretty new models for summer dresses are paraded on the first or second of the month at the Mai-Corso in the Prater. This function somewhat resembles the flower parades of Nice or a Hyde Park church parade at the commencement of the season, and it was a pity to see Vienna gay with floral decorations, even to baskets of blossoms adorning the lamp-posts in the Ring, awaken to a heavy down-pour of rain. The wearing of the muslin frock, however, was merely postponed, and the new models have now been shown with all the freshness and crisp daintiness we usually associate with their wear. The use of embroidery has been extended even to muslin this season, and here, as in Paris, I find the most wonderful and elaborate stitching decorating material so fine that one cannot but feel surprise that needlework so heavy should be applied to a back-ground of so filmy a nature. This embroidery is done by hand on the best gowns, and in all the parks and public gardens here and in Paris I have grown familiar with the sight of women and girls sitting under the trees in the sunshine working at some marvel of needle-craft. Net of the finest silken gossamer is much used, both for dresses and blouses, and as toilettes are not always white these nets are dyed in the most delicate of tints, with contrasts wrought into the designs. Viennese taste makes itself felt everywhere. Not only in the beauty and elegance that characterise the city itself; in the way in which the shops are laid out; in the theatre, and in private houses do we feel this ineffable quality, but in all the designs offered for our consideration in the new models. Whole dresses of this finely embroidered net will soon be in general wear.

CREPON MUSLIN.

A material that vies with muslin is crepon muslin. It is shown in all colours and is so thin and light that when trimmed with lace-edged frills it is specially adapted for wear on a bright day. A touch of colour is given to these frocks by a belt of thick satin ribbon put through wide embroidered loops like a draw-string. The waists are still rather high, though higher at the back than in front. Sometimes streamers of ribbon fall like a sash at the side. Deep collars of lace or embroidered cambric or linen form almost perenies, and with some of the simpler cotton dresses these deep Vandyk collars of lace are supplemented by the long cuffs that accompanied them in the old days. Chiffon and net are both much used for evening gowns, and cloudy effects are gained by silk underneath a lining of contrasted chiffon. Passementerie trimmings are freely used, coloured beads being introduced as well as gold, silver and nacre de perle. The Greek figure is aimed at—slightly square in the shoulders, and without the appearance of hips, an effect gained by wearing special corsets. This appearance is enhanced by passementerie trimmings that outline the gown back and front of the decolletage over the shoulders, ending in long points that fall to the knees and finish in glittering balls or tassels.

## ROMANCE OF INDUSTRY.

### John D. Rockefeller's Book.

THERE has just appeared in book form the series of articles which Mr. Rockefeller has for some months past been issuing in "The World's Work." The career of one of the most successful business men of modern times should prove interesting reading. As stated in the preface, these reminiscences "were not prepared with the idea of even an informal autobiography"—a statement which is fully corroborated in the book, for it appears that Mr. Rockefeller has written around, rather than upon, the central figure—to wit, himself. There are numerous anecdotes concerning other people, and a multitude of explanations. Born at Richford, New York State, in 1839, Mr. Rockefeller received a training in "practical ways" from his father, and was taught, from early boyhood, to keep a detailed account of his receipts and expenditures. At the age of eight he bred and sold turkeys, and on leaving school, at 16, took a short course of book-keeping at a commercial college in Cleveland, Ohio, where the family had settled. After much tramping about and offering his services to merchants and storekeepers, he was employed as an assistant book-keeper by a firm which paid him 50 dollars for his first three months work, and 25 dollars a month for the next year, after which he became chief clerk at £100 per annum. Later on when the firm—carriers and produce agents—offered him £140, Mr. Rockefeller thought he was worth £160, and resigned, to start in business on his own account. He made the acquaintance of a young Englishman named Clark, who possessed 2,000 dollars, and wanted a partner with a similar amount to establish a business. Mr. Rockefeller had saved nearly a thousand; he borrowed another thousand from his father—at 10 per cent. —and the firm of Clark and Rockefeller Produce and Commission Merchants, was called into existence. Business flourished exceedingly, and before long more capital was required. Mr. Rockefeller, then about 20 years of age, went to a bank president and told him that he wanted to borrow 2,000 dollars. "All right," was the reply, "you can have it." The truth of the old adage that "money makes money" has been amply proved by the early career of Mr. Rockefeller. He wisely points out that you must first teach people to trust you before you can borrow from them. Referring to the bank president mentioned above, he says:—

"For long years . . . he loaned me money when I needed it, and I needed it almost all the time, all the money he had.

"Again I was always a great borrower in my early days."

"My loans from my father were many, . . . even at 10 per cent. interest. . . . As I was always the borrower at that time, I certainly did not argue for paying more than was necessary."

On one occasion the firm required to borrow "many hundreds of thousand of dollars—in cash." Within three hours Mr. Rockefeller had rounded up all the banks in the city, asking each official to get ready all the funds they could possibly lay hands on and made a second tour and collected the necessary amount? In the early 'sixties the firm of Clark and Rockefeller organised a branch firm to refine and deal in oil. The partnership was dissolved in 1865; financial details were squared up, and the plant and goodwill were put up at auction by the firm's lawyer in the office, the partners bidding against each other. Beginning at £100, the contest rose by slow stages to £14,400, when Mr. Rockefeller "went" another hundred, though he was not quite sure whether he would be able to pay. Mr. Clark said: "I'll go no higher, John; the business is yours."

"The firm of Rockefeller and Andrews was then established, and this was really my start in the oil trade. It was my most important business for about 40 years, until, at the age of about 56, I retired."

Mr. Rockefeller's brother, William, was the head of another oil firm, and in 1867 the firms of W. Rockefeller and Co., Rockefeller and Andrews, Rockefeller and Co., Mr. S. V. Harkness, and Mr. H. M. Flagler united in forming one great concern under the name of Rockefeller, Andrews, and Flagler, otherwise known as the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rockefeller describes vividly the early struggles of the Company, the opening of branches, building of huge factories, warehouses, railways, and ships, laying hundreds of miles of pipes, sinking enormous tanks, creating towns and villages, etc. He tells of the fight against Russian and other competition, but indignantly denies that the Company abused its vast power in relentlessly crushing smaller competitors. Those who were bought out or incorporated underwent the process willingly and to their own advantage. He ascribes the success of the Standard Oil Company to its consistent policy of making the volume of its business large through the merit and cheapness of its products. Mr. Rockefeller points out the hopelessness of attempting to suppress corporations, and pays a glowing tribute to the many men who are—or have been—associated with him.

Here are a few of Mr. Rockefeller's maxims:—

The man who starts out simply with the idea of getting rich won't succeed; you must have a larger ambition.

There is no mystery in business success.

Don't even think of temporary or sharp advantages.

You can't hold up conditions artificially, and you can't change the underlying laws of trade.

The two concluding chapters are devoted to "The Difficult Art of Giving," and form a modest essay on the methods employed by Mr. Rockefeller's organisation for philanthropic purposes.

## BY THE WAY.

### "GOING—GOING—."

It will probably be agreed that the Government have done as much as could be expected by their promise of £10,000 towards the purchase of the Duchess of Milan." A worse time for national picture-buying could hardly have been chosen, and we regret that the Duke of Norfolk, if he was set on disposing of his exquisite property, did not choose an earlier or a later day. In spite of the difficulties, the committee of the National Arts Collection Fund have decided to make a public appeal for a sum sufficient to ensure Holbein's great work remaining where it is and has been for so many years. The price is £70,000; but it must not be forgotten that Messrs. Colnaghi, the present owners, have promised to help with a subscription should a national movement be set on foot. The sum which remains to be raised is still large from a general point of view. From a millionaire's it is but a trifle. Perhaps some millionaire will take the hint. These are a few men in England who could present the picture to the nation and never feel the outlay. They would be sure of gratitude from lovers of the noble "Duchess." And those who love the picture feel like Sir Charles Holroyd, who spoke quite pathetically on the subject to the committee.

### INDEPENDENCE AND PARTY.

Captain Kincaid-Smith's adventure at Stratford-on-Avon has met with a distressing fate. The gallant privateer was not expected to win the election, but we think the actual total of his votes was less than most anticipated. Ignominious is the only description to apply to 479, and the foreigner will probably conclude that the country does not care a hang for National Defence. That would be a rash and hasty conclusion. Captain Smith made the mistake which so many independent gentlemen have made before him of supposing that personal views weigh with the electorate. They do not. A constituency sometimes goes for a popular candidate in defiance of his views—or to some extent in defiance of them—but, generally speaking the voter votes for a party and the policy of that party. The single champion acting "on his own" is of small avail in English politics. Nor can this be wondered at, remembering the long apprenticeship we have all served to the party system and the consequent opinion or feeling that measures are more than men. For the rest, we congratulate Mr. Philip Foster on a splendid victory for Tariff Reform. The election does show that Stratford, like most other constituencies, is in earnest on that matter.

### PAYMENT FOR PROGRESS.

A Tokio newspaper, the name of which does not matter, as it is too long and abstruse for quotation, draws attention to a melancholy phase of Japanese progress. Commercialism (it says), having invaded our country, is killing our art. "Already Japanese art has lost its originality, as it is entirely owing to our craving for imitating all that is European." Long since travellers in Japan pointed out the effects of the country's new virtues—the loss of real character in the country and people. Perhaps this loss is more apparent than real. Japan is proceeding from an old phase to a new phase, and is making the journey very quickly. In such circumstances there is bound to be a falling off in appearances. People never look their best when they are travelling at express speed. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will recover themselves when they reach firm ground once more. Then the old art may show itself again strong and beautiful. The condition is, nevertheless, a hazardous one. To recover the first fine rapture of one's individuality is so difficult when one has been subject to a long series of mighty alien influences.

### NO. 10.

Strange and heterodox doctrines have just been preached in Downing-street, and in No. 10 of all places, that inner shrine of party Government, where lives the high priest for the time being of the cult which has made English politics the envy of the world. Instead of faithful subservience to the dictates of the party leader, the walls of No. 10 resounded to an appeal for the exercise of individual judgment. Let those who thought it suited them take the "Turque" as their model, though the revolutionary cut of it might not suit every taste. Others who were compelled by exigencies and poverty to turn their coats might be attracted by the "Teheran" style, specially adapted as it was to those not endowed with a good constitution. Here were protections against all kinds of weathers. The well-caped "Pagode" for the cold shades of opposition, and the light and summery "Athene" for Chancellors of the Exchequer who bask in the sunbeams of popular favour. And these thirty Paris models which M. Poiret showed off to Mrs. Asquith and her guests would have paid £1,200 duty in the United States! Into Downing-street they came free of charge. Had it not been for Free Trade the glories of "Tzigane" and "Gondole" and "Parthenon" would not have dazzled No. 10!

### REPARTEE IN CONGRESS.

Scenes are not confined to our own Parliament. In the heat of a debate Congressman Johnson of Indiana, called an Illinois representative a jackass. The expression was unparliamentary, and in retraction, Johnson said: "While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order" "How am I one of order?" yelled the man from Illinois. "Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you," answered Johnson, and that was parliamentary enough to stay on the record.

### UNSUBSTANTIAL GUARDIANS.

Little Tommie had been put to bed alone. It was upstairs and the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed unmercifully. He lay quietly until he could no longer stand it, and then his little nightgowned figure appeared at the head of the stairs, "Mummy" he cried. "I'm afraid it thunders so, and I'm all alone" "Tommie," called his mother, "don't you know I have told you nothing can hurt you? The angels are always with you." "Then, Mummy"—and this time there came an audible sniff from the weeping Tommie—"you come and sleep with the angels, and let me sleep with Daddy."

### ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

There is compensation in everything. Sometimes one has to search a long time to find it, but there it is at last. Much satire, much sympathy, even much indignation have been devoted to the position of the actor as a "rogue and vagabond." It has struck many a kindly heart as at once slanderous and absurd that a darling of the public should be legally a vagrant. Consider the bitter feelings of one whose portrait is in every shop window, and the adornment of a multitude of sweet retired rooms, the habitation of youth and beauty, when he bethinks himself that in the stern and purblind eye of the law he is just such a pest to society as the rogue who hangs on the skirts of respectability and victimises benevolence. But is not this a small price to pay for exemption from the onerous duties of jury service? We are sure the actor thought so who pleaded that he had no qualification to sit on the grand jury at London Sessions. "Under an old Act of Parliament," he pleaded, "the actor is a rogue and vagabond. The Act has never been repealed, and I am instructed that I cannot serve." He was excused. He triumphs in his vagabondage. He reaped the reward of his exile from genteel citizenship. We congratulate the rogue, and can assure him that plenty of honest men wish they were vagabonds with such privileges.

### A KENSINGTON GARDEN.

The King has excercised the consideration for his subjects which is one of his many notable characteristics in allowing the grounds of Kensington Palace to be opened to the public. The privilege of approach to the East Gardens will be highly appreciated, both by London lovers of Kensington Gardens and by visitors from abroad. The pleasant spot now available is full of historical memories of the days of William III., of Queen Anne, the Georges, and Queen Victoria. Here alone is material for imaginative mind to spend itself on. It has been a gay place in its time, this old garden; but it has also seen more domesticity than most castles and palaces. The memories are quiet and happy as well as brilliant and romantic.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A NIGHTINGALE IN CHESHIRE.

The reported occurrence of the nightingale at Audlem in Cheshire has an interesting bearing on the problem of its curious distribution in this country. Roughly, the nightingale is confined to the east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Tees by Nottingham and Cheltenham to Axmouth. And this line, also roughly, cuts off on the east the younger rock systems from the Tertiary to the Trias leaving the older on the west. This has suggested the theory that the restricted range of the nightingale is a result of geological conditions. Through their influence on the vegetation the rocks may have caused a supply of suitable insect life on the east which does not exist on the west.

GEOLOGY OF DISTRICT.

But Audlem is some 50 or 60 miles west of the dividing line, and so the occurrence of the nightingale appears at first sight antagonistic to the geological explanation. A glance at a geological map, however, shows that it confirms it in a curious way. For just here where the nightingale spreads westward over the dividing line so do the younger rock systems. The new red sandsone strata of Yorkshire and Nottingham extend west through Staffordshire and Cheshire, and then north into Lancashire. And immediately to the south-west of Audlem is an isolated patch of liassic rocks strata of the same age, that is to say, as the cliffs of Whitby and Redcar.

A RIVAL TO NIAGARA.

The Falls of Niagara for long enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest waterfall in the world. They were shown, however, to be inferior to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi. A recent discovery in British Guiana brings forward another rival. On a tributary of the river Ireng Dr. Karl Bovallius has discovered Falls equal to Niagara in volume of water and fall. They are near the Brazilian frontier and have been named the Chamberlain Falls.

A BEAUTIFUL SPRING SHRUB.

English gardens are largely indebted to Japan. A number of flowers commonly grown indicate their Eastern origin in their names. Thus there are the beautiful red pyrus japonica, the yellow roses of corcorus japonica, the white and pink Japanese anemones, and the handsome primula japonica. The camellia and the chrysanthemum, again, both hail from Japan. One of the more recent introductions is the shrub forsythia, now in the full glory of its yellow blossom. In general appearance it resembles jessamin, to which it is nearly related. Though brought here from Japan forsythia is really a native of China, from whence the Japanese obtained it.

AN AMPHIBIOUS BICYCLE.

The "Scientific American" figures and describes what has been named an amphi-bicycle. It is a French invention, and can travel either by land or by water. To fit it for the latter it is provided with a long cylindrical float on each side. These are rather longer than the cycle, and pointed in front. When the cycle is travelling on land, they are lifted up, and let down when it enters the water. The motive-power when in the water is a propeller placed behind, and worked by the pedals. There is a rudder in front, and it is claimed that five or six miles an hour can be easily accomplished in the water. The weight of the whole machine is 270lbs.

WHY THE SEA IS SALT.

The question of the saltness of the sea has been much discussed by scientific men. And the conclusion accepted by many is, that the salt of the ocean is the accumulation through countless ages of the minute quantities brought down by the rivers of the globe. It is pointed out that while the lime and silica continuously poured into the sea are removed by various organisms the salt remains, and must increase from year to year. A recent article in "Cosmos" contends that this view can be no longer held.

SALT OF RIVERS NOT SUFFICIENT.

The chief objection urged against it is the comparatively small quantity of salt brought down by rivers. It is pointed out that while only 7 per cent. of the soluble matter brought to the sea is salt, the proportion in the sea is 89 per cent. Granted a sufficient length of time, however, for the rivers to contribute their minute quantum to the ocean the objection does not appear to be fatal. And according to Prof. Joly's famous calculation the hundred million-years usually demanded for geological time would be more than sufficient.

AMOUNT OF SALT IN OCEAN.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of salt in the ocean may be gained from the following calculation. The evaporation of the waters of the ocean would leave enough salt to cover the globe with a layer two hundred feet thick. Its mass would equal the whole of the elevation of North and South America above the sea level!

PRIMITIVE OCEAN SALT.

Whence, then does the ocean derive its saltness? It has been suggested that the primitive ocean was as salt as the present, and that the minute quantity brought in by the rivers only compensates for the constant loss. And certainly there seems nothing in the recorded marine life of past geological periods to indicate that the ocean was less salt than it is to-day.

SALT FROM VOLCANOES.

Accepting this view, it remains to account for the salt of the primitive ocean. Professor Suess suggests that it came from the volcanoes of the far past. Salt is a wellknown product of volcanic eruptions. After every eruption the creater of Vesuvius is covered with a layer of it. And the volcano of Purac in Colombia, South America, is said to give out thirty tons of hydrochloric acid daily. Thus it would appear that the nemerous volcanic outbursts of early times, when the crust was thinner, would be amply sufficient to supply the salt of the ocean.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Those who attended the Royal Society's conversazione at Burlington House saw much that possessed great scientific value. There were the latest photographs of the heavens, from the Astronomer-Royal, which emphasise the fact that in astronomy at least there can be no finality. With an exposure of twenty seconds, the photographic plates show 38,373 stars in the Greenwich section, which covers 2,088 square degrees from the Pole to 26deg. N. P. D. With an exposure of six minutes, this is increased to 178,600, but an exposure of forty minutes brings to light 719,000. Truly the stars are as the sands of the sea! Other photographic work included illustrative plates to a forthcoming monograph on Albinism: Dr. Seligmann's interesting pictures of the Veddas of Ceylon and their ceremonial dances; studies of Constantinople and its neighbourhood, by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., which just now have a particular interest; and a skilfully prepared series of 100 photomicrographic transparencies of pollen cells, by Dr. G. H. Redman, magnified no fewer than 213 diameters, and revealing quite a little world of knowledge hidden to the eye. Each variety has its distinctive form, and all are beautiful. The ease with which the expert can distinguish them is shown by the fact that when photographing what he took to be aconite pollen, Dr. Redman was surprised to find it was the pollen of the evening primrose. A bee was responsible for carrying it to the aconite.

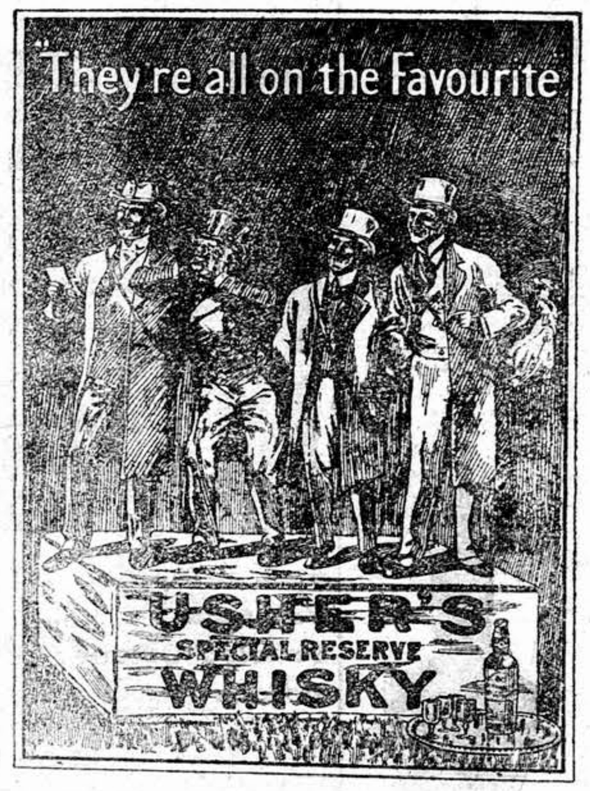
SOLVING ALGEBRA BY ELECTRICITY.

There was, an electrical device by Mr. Arthur Wright for evaluating algebrical formulæ and and equatians which attracted a deal of attention. It consisted in the combination of special rheostats attached to slide rules and a Wheatstone bridge, by which quantities can be mutiplied, divided, added or substracted simultaneously, and by which complicated expressions or equations can be evaluated or solved with an accuracy comparable with that attainable by ordinary slide rules. Surely the end of mathematical skill is not yet!

A GALVANOMETER.

Another object of unusual interest was the Einthoven string galvanometer, by Dr. A. D. Waller, by means of which the beating of the heart can be measured with the greatest accuracy. A bulldog, who showed no indignation at being compelled to stand with his feet in water to make the necessary connection, was the subject of experiment, and the electrical variations of his heart could be easily counted upon the screen by the motion of the string. But human subjects were just as easily dealt with, the only requirement being to dip one's finger-tips in the connected water-bowls.


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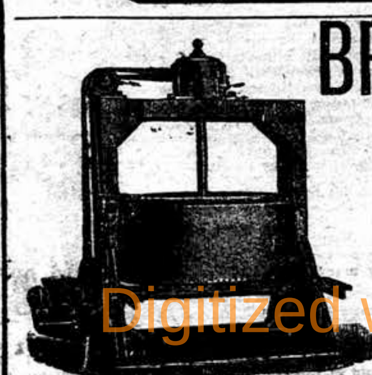



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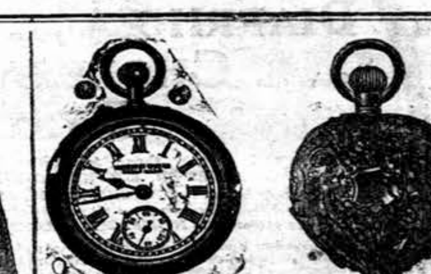


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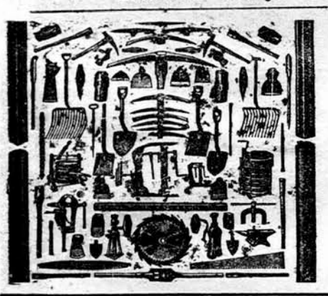
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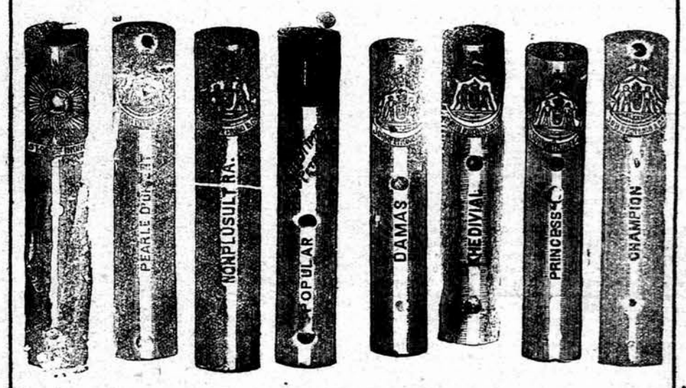
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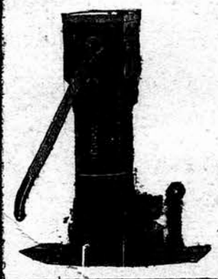
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